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REV. J. W. DOUGLAS, "First Pure, then Peaceable—without Partiality and without Hypocrisy." PROPRIETOR

THE PACIFIC.

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It is edited by Rev. J. W. DOUGLAS, with the co-operation of Rev. J. A. BENTON, of Sacramento City, Rev. S. H. WILLEY, and Rev. T. D. HUNT, of San Francisco. Its Correspondence will extend to the Atlantic States, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands, and embrace the prominent points in our own State.

Its readers will thus be informed of all matters of public interest, whether at home or abroad.

THE PACIFIC is the organ of no Sect or Party. Started with no purpose of gain, and pledged to the great interests of Religion and Education, it commends itself to the consideration and support of every citizen of California.

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Poetry.

FOR THE PACIFIC.

Independence Rock.

By JAMES MATHERS.

INDEPENDENCE ROCK is an isolated mass of granite, more than 100 feet in height, and about a mile in circumference, standing at one end of a beautiful valley on Sweet Water River, east of the Rocky Mountains. It is a favorite resting place for emigrants on their way to California; and derives its name from the circumstance of the celebration of the 4th of July there by one of the first emigrant parties to Oregon.

Majestic rock! here stand
For travelers to admire;
And in this desert land,
Poetic thoughts inspire.
A way-mark on the plain,
A watch-tower for the foe,
To note the miles we gain,
Or search the vale below.

Thy bold, gigantic form,
On granite settled fast
Defying age and storm,
Or tempest's threatening blast;
In lonely grandeur here,
For ages still the same,
Nor revolutions fear—
Deserving of thy name.

Majestic structure! stand
Unto the end of time,
To Nature's forming hand
A monument sublime!
I love on thee to gaze,
Thy grandeur I admire;
And with this passing praise
Reluctantly retire.

July 8th, 1846.

The Moral Law.

The following just and eloquent view of the Moral law, as given to Moses from Mount Sinai, is from the pen of the late Samuel L. Southard, formerly, at different times, a Senator from N. Jersey, and member of the Cabinet at Washington. It was taken from a discourse which he delivered at Princeton.

"I refer you to the twentieth chapter of Exodus, where in the space of about fifty short lines, there is a code of law more comprehensive, more just, more suited to the condition of all men, and better fitted to promote and secure their happiness, than any other offered to them; a code which did not belong to the ritual or ceremonial law, given to the Jews. That found its fulfilment in its sacrifice on Calvary. This is of perpetual obligation, and rests upon us with all its original sanctions. You have read it again and again, and committed it to your memories and heard commentaries upon its meaning. Have you examined and reflected upon it, to see how far it is perfect, when compared with the code of other lawgivers? of Numa, Solon, Lycurgus? Make the comparison. You will find them defective, weak, unfitted to secure the happiness and prosperity of those on whom they were to act; filled with evidences that their authors were men of a like frailty with ourselves. With this you can find no such fault. You cannot alter it, add to it, or take away from it, without detracting from its value. And when you see it thus complete, ask yourselves, when, where, by whom, and to whom it was promulgated.

"About three thousand five hundred years ago, in the most desolate regions of Arabia Petrea, six hundred thousand men, 'from twenty years old and upwards, able to go forth to war,' besides women and children, amounting in all, probably, to more than two millions of human beings, of all ages and descriptions, were assembled around the foot of a mountain. If we regard them as unconnected with a holy dispensation, they were fugitive slaves, from a land where for nearly two centuries they, and their fathers had been doomed to a dreadful servitude, and to the ignorance and debasement which a cruel tyrany imposed. They were fleeing through a wilderness which then, as now, could afford no support to men or beasts; they were afflicted by hunger and thirst, with nothing before them but nakedness, enemies and death; and they were ignorant, restless, impatient in disposition, without government or laws. What code could be adapted to such a people? What authority sufficient to subject them to law, bind them to obedience, and to guide them to virtue and happiness?

"While there assembled, thunder and lightning and the sound of trumpets, were upon the mountain, and the man who assumed to be their leader, purported to receive this code of laws immediately from God, whose terrors were before them, to bind them and govern them and their descendants forever. And who was this leader who gave such a law to such a multitude, under such circumstances? A man who for forty years of his life, had been bred up among the debaucheries of the Egyptian court. He was not ignorant; for he had been instructed in all the learning which gave fame to the schools of Heliopolis and the Nile, and attracted to them Herodotus and Plato, and other philosophers; But that instruction was calculated to imbue him with a superstition which, descending from the adoration of the heavenly bodies, had sunk to the lowest degradation, the worship of the reptiles of the Nile. A man who had slain an Egyptian and fled from the vengeance of the laws—a man who, for forty years more, in exile from his country, had tended the flocks of a shepherd of Midian, and when his crimes were forgotten, had returned to persuade the slave of his lineage to rebellion and desertion—rebellion against a power, the trophies of whose conquests had been borne from northern Asia, to the Indies and the Ganges—desertion with a view to conquor and exterminate nations far more numerous, fierce and warlike than themselves, and take possession of a land, which, if this be true, had been promised to their great progenitor, four hundred and thirty years before; but this book was not then written to teach them this promise, and elevate their hopes to fulfilment. Nor had that progenitor and his immediate descendants possessed and ruled over it; but for precisely one half of that period, like the pastoral Bedouins of more recent times, had wandered over and pitched their tents in certain portions of it, and for the last half, they and their fathers had dwelt in Goshen until their leader tempted them to this most hopeless, desperate of all human enterprises. And this leader, too, had no peculiar powers of genius for persuasion, for he was 'not eloquent,' but 'slow of speech and tongue,' and had to depend upon another to be his mouth piece before Pharaoh.

"Such was the age of the world; such the multitude he led, and such the man who promulgated this law, if you deny that God was its author. Take its perfection, and all its attending circumstances, and no honest credulity can resist the conviction that a mightier than Moses spoke—a present, all knowing, all governing God. It were wiser to adopt the follies of the atheist, and attribute all things to chance, than to deny this truth.

"It were as easy for such a man to generate the matter of the universe, and make a world, as to promulgate such a law, in such a mode, and bind not only such people, but the whole civilized race of men, for thousands of years.

"Yet all this has been done. Forty years or more, the last equal third part of that man's life, he led the multitude through troubles and wars, distresses and afflictions, which have no parallel in the history of mankind; and at last, on the borders of the land where they were to practice this law, surrendered their government to another leader. And in that land, while the sanctions of this law were regarded, the people were happy and glorious; and when these sanctions were spurned, ruin and dispersion were their allotment.

"This law is carried out in all its breadth and spirit, in the Sacred Scriptures. It has descended from the wilderness of Arabia; through all changes of times and nations, never, for one moment deserting the land which it first governed, for portions of it are still read and taught by a wretched remnant amidst the ruins of Palestine; but it has passed from thence over oceans and continents; inhabited the cottage of the peasant, ascended the seats of power, and become the foundation of the codes of all Christian nations. Since the hour of its promulgation Israel has risen to the greatness of glory, which Solomon possesed, and been dispersed in every land, a proverb and astonishment. Nations have flourished and fled away like the mists of the morning, and their names are lost.

"Imperial cities and the monuments of the great have crumbled and been swept away with the hearth stones of the humble; but Horeb still stands amidst the desolations of the wilderness, an evidence of the author of this law; and this law has continued to roll on with undecaying power, in contempt of all the passions and philosophy, and infidelity of man. Its principles are still found in accordance with our interest and happiness, and have their home in the inmost depths of the pure in heart."

RETURN OF MR. GREENOUGH.—Horatio Greenough, after an absence of nine years in Europe, arrived at Bosto in the America. Mr. G. has been engaged during his residence in Italy, upon his marble group for the Capitol at Washington. The group is now ready for transportation, and only waits for a national vessel to transport it to this country. The artist has come to receive it, and superintend its establishment.

NOBILITY.—Of the 31 earldoms created by James I. of England, only 9 are now in existence. King Charles created 33, of which only 7 remain. Of the 29 created by King William and Queen Anne, 19 are extinct. The present Duke of Buccleugh derives his title from the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth, while the ducal rights of the Richmond family trace their origin to the son of Nell Gwynne, by Charles II.

How Great Men are Trained.

The people of Acton, in Massachusetts, have erected a granite monument to the memory of Isaac Davis, Abner Hosmer, and James Hayward, patriot soldiers in the battle of Lexington, 19th April, 1775. On the completion of the work, the event was celebrated at Acton on the 29th October, to which Robert C. Winthrop was invited. The President of the day announced the following as the first toast:

Capt. Isaac Davis and Private Abner Hosmer, The only Americans killed or mortally wounded at the Old North Bridge, in Concord, the 19th April, 1775, in that, as we believe, first open, organized, marshalled attack on the troops of George III., in the memorable war of the revolution, which split in twain the British Empire, and converting her thirteen colonies into the United States of America, gave ours a place among the governments of the earth.

In reply, Mr. Winthrop made an excellent speech, in which he introduced the following anecdote of John Q. Adams. Said the orator:—

Let me illustrate this idea, Mr. President, by relating to you one of the most interesting personal incidents which I can look back upon in the course of a ten years service in Congress. It was an interview which I had with our late venerated fellow-citizen, John Quincy Adams, about five or six years ago. It was on the floor of the Capitol, not far from the spot where he soon afterwards fell. The House had adjourned one day rather suddenly and at an early hour, and it happened that after all the other Members had left the hall, Mr. Adams and myself were left alone in our seats, engaged in our private correspondence. Presently the messengers came in rather unceremoniously to clean up the hall, and began to wield that inexorable implement, which is so often the plague of men, both under public and private roofs. [Laughter.] Disturbed by the noise and dust, I observed Mr. Adams approaching me with an unfolded letter in his hand. "Do you know John J. Gurney, said he?" "I know him well, sir, by reputation; but I did not have the pleasure of meeting him personally when in America." "Well, he has been writing me a letter, and I have been writing him an answer. He has been calling me to account for my course on the Oregon question; and taking me to task for what he calls my belligerent spirit and warlike tone towards England. And I should like to read you what I nave written in reply."

And then "the old man eloquent," proceeded to read to me, so far as it was finishep, one of the most interesting letters I ever read or heard in my life. It was a letter of auto-biography, in which he described his parentage and early life, in which he particularly alluded to the sources of his jealousy of Great Britain, and his readiness to resist her, even unto blood, whenever he thought she was encroaching on American rights. He said he was old enough in 1775 to know what his father was about in those days, and he described the lessons his mother taught him during his father's absence in attending the Congress of independence. Every day, he said, after saying his prayers to God, he was required to repeat those exquisite stanzas of Collins, which he had carefully transcribed in his letter, and which he recited to me with an expression and energy which I shall never forget—the tears coursing down his cheeks, and his voice every now and then, choked with emotion:

"How sleep the brave, who sink to rest,
By all their country's wishes blest!
When Spring, with dewy fingers cold,
Returns to deck their hallowed mould,
She there shall dress a sweeter sod
Than fancy's feet have ever trod.

By fairy hands their knell is rung,
By forms unseen their dirge is sung;
There Honor comes, a pilgrim gray,
To bless the turf that wraps their clay,
And Freedom shall a while repair,
To dwell, a weeping hermit, there."

And there was another ode by the same author, which he said, he was also obliged to repeat, as a part of the same morning exercise—the ode, I believe, on the death of Col. Charles Ross, in the action at Fontenoy, one verse of which, with a slight variation, would not be inapplicable to our own Davis:

"By rapid Scheld's descending wave,
His country's vows shall bless the grave,
Where'er the youth is laid;
That sacred spot the village kind
With every sweetest turf shall bind,
And peace protect the shade."

THE MISERIES OF GREATNESS.—Sir Walter Scott gives the following anecdote as illustrative of a class of annoyances to which literary men are sometimes subjected:

One morning I opened a huge lump of a dispatch, without looking to see how it was addressed, never doubting that it had traveled under some omnipotent frank, like the first lord of the admiralty's, when lo and behold, the contents proved to be a manuscript play, by a young lady of New York, who kindly requested me to read and correct it, equip it with prologue and epilogue, procure for it a favorable reception from the manager of Drury Lane, and make Murray or Constable bleed handsomely for the copyright; and, on inspecting the cover I found that I had been charged five pounds odd for the postage. This was bad enough, but there was no help, so I groaned and submitted. A fortnight or so after, another package of not less formidable bulk, arrived, and I was absent enough to break the seal, too, without examination. Conceive my horror, when out jumped the same identical tragedy of "The Cherokee Lovers," with a second epistle from the authoress, stating that, as the winds had been boisterous, she feared that the vessel entrusted with her former communications might have foundered, and therefore judged it prudent to forward a duplicate.

GUTZLAFF THE MISSIONARY.—The death of this distinguished missionary to China is announced by the last arrivals from Europe as having taken place at Hong Kong. Mr. Gutzlaff was born in the Prussian province of Pomerania, in 1803. He early displayed a strong thirst for knowledge, and wished to receive a liberal education, with a view to entering the Christian ministry. The poverty of his parents, however, compelled them to bind him as an apprentice to a trade. A poem which he wrote at this period attracted the attention of the King of Prussia, who procured his admission into the Missionary School at Berlin. After remaining here for two years, he was taken under the patronage of the Dutch Missionary Society at Rotterdam, and was destined to a mission on the island of Sumatra. He continued his preparations for this difficult and dangerous service until 1826, when starting for the field of his mission, he was prevented from entering it by a war which had broken out, and took up his residence at Batavia. Here he commenced the study of the Chinese language, and in a short time made so great a proficiency, that he was induced to devote himself to the establishment of Christianity in the Chinese Empire, His first efforts were directed to Siam, where he labored with eminent success for some time. He then took up his abode at Macao, and in connection with Dr. Morrison, engaged with great energy in the duties of his mission. He established schools, circulated tracts, and commenced a new translation of the Bible into the Chinese language. Under his auspices a society was formed for the diffusion of useful knowledge in China, a monthly magazine was issued, and a large number of presses employed in printing his own writings. At the same time, he was assiduous in preaching, making frequent journeys for that purpose, of which we have an interesting account in his "Journal of voyages." He met with a good deal of success in his labors, until at length he incurred the suspicion of the Chinese Government, who accused him of being in the interests of England. From that time he was unable to pursue his missionary operations, and was employed in the service of the English expedition, to which his knowledge of the Chinese language and customs made him highly useful. He took an active part in the negotiations of peace between England and China in 1842. Gutzlaff was a man of remarkable steadfastness of purpose, combining an ardent zeal with sound discreation, and a sagacious observer of men and things to our knowledge of Chinese life are valuable, and deserve to be held in respectful remembrance.

THE GOVERNOR OF MISSOURI AND THE SABBATH.—A few weeks since an attempt was made in St. Louis to get up a grand military procession on Sunday, in honor of the men executed in Cuba. One of the German military companies sent to Governor King for arms to be used on that occasion. The Governor, to his honor be it spoken, refused their request in the following manly language:

"If no other reason operated on my mind in not sending you the arms, the one given by you would be sufficient. The 14th day of this month is Sunday: and when I am asked, if possible, to send arms to you by that day, so that you may join in a grand military parade, I do not hesitate to inform you that I cannot send you the arms for that occasion, and I take the responsibility of saying further, that I shall not send them until I am satisfied that their is greater disposition evinced among those that are to use them to observe the moral restraints imposed upon all good citizens, to say nothing of what I consider to be absolute legal inactments upon the subject.

"I am one of those who have ever been willing to open wide the door for the reception of our foreign population who have sought an assylum in our happy country; yet, when thay come, I think it evinces a much better spirit on their part to set about Americanizing themselves—adapting their habits to our institutions—our moral, social, and law-abiding habits.

"As American citizens, our habits, our sooial, moral, and religious restraints, are based upon principles handed down to us by our fathers of the Revolution, and we profess to know more of the influences which have served to elevate us as a people to a high rank among the nations of the earth than it is possible for those foreigners to know who have just come among us."

The conduct of the Governor on this occasion is the more to be approved when it is known that the Germans in Missouri are very numerous, and command a very large vote. It is in especial contrast with the conduct of many modern politicians, who pander to the corrupt tastes of foreigners, with the hope of securing their votes, as in many part of the country they hold the balance of power between the two great political parties.

THE POWER OF WOMAN'S TEARS.—Letters from Germany relate an interesting anecdote of the young Emperor of Austria: On a late occasion when his Majesty was granting private audiences, a young lady of noble deportment, and dressed in deep mourning, approached for the purpose of presenting a petition. After repeated attempts to speak, her utterance was choked by tears. The Emperor gave her a few moments to recover from her emotion, but she was so completely overcome, that his Majesty kindly said, "I have comprehended all you have to say. Your petition is granted."

Familiar Truths.

The following dialogue from the Common School Journal, contains so many elements of every day information that we are induced to copy it chiefly for the information of our young readers.

Q. Why does smoke ascend the chimney?

A. Because the air of the room (when it passes over the fire) becomes lighter for being heated;* and (being thus made lighter) ascends the chimney, carrying the smoke with it.

Q. What is smoke?

A. Some particles of carbon, separated by combustion from the fuel, but not consumed.

Q. Why do smoke and steam curl as they ascend?

A. Because they are pushed round and round by the ascending and descending currents of air.

Q. Why does a close stove draw up more fiercely than an open grate?

A. Because the air which supplies the stove must pass through the fire; and as it becomes exceedingly heated rushes up the flue with great violence.

Q. What produces the roaring noise made by the fire in a close stove?

A. Air rushes rapidly through the crevices of the iron door, and up the chimney flue.

Q. Why is the roar less if the stove door be thrown open?

A. Because fresh air gets access to the fire more easily; and as the air is not so intensly heated, its motion is not so violent.

Q. Why do some chimneys smoke?

A. Because fresh air is not admitted into a room so fast as it is consumed by the fire; in consequence of which a current of air rushes down the chimney to supply the deficiency, driving the smoke along with it.

Q. Explain this by an illustration.

A. If water be taken with a pail out of the river, other water will rush toward the hole as soon as the pail is lifted out; and, if air be taken from the room, (as it is when some of it goes up the chimney,) other air will rush toward the void to fill it up.

Q. Why will the air come down the chimney?

A. Because it can get into the room in no other way, if the doors and windows are all made air tight.

Q. What is the best remedy?

A. The speediest remedy is to open the door or window: but by far the best remedy is to carry a small tube from the hearth into the external air.

Q. Why is that the best remedy?

A. Because the fire will be plentifully supplied with air by the tube: the doors and windows may all remain air tight; and we may enjoy a warm fireside, without inconvenience of draughts and cold feet.

Q. Why is a chimney raised so high above the roof?

A. That it may not smoke; as all funnels do which are too short.

Q. What is meant by the funnel or flue of a chimney?

A. That part of a chimney through which the smoke passes.

Q. Why does a chimney smoke if the flue be very short?

B. Because the draft of a short flue is too slack to carry the smoke up the chimney.

Q. Why is the draft of a short flue more slack than a long one?

A. 1st, Because the fire is always dull and sluggish if the chimney be too short: 2d, Because the smoke rolls out of the chimney before it has acquired its full velocity: and, 3d, because the wind, rain, and air have more influence over a short funnel than over a long one.*

Q. On what does the intensity of fire depend?

A. The intensity of fire is always in proportion to the quantity of oxygen with which it is supplied.

Q. Why does not smoke acquire its full velocity in a short funnel?

A. Because the higher smoke ascends in a short flue (provided the flue be clear and hot,) the faster it goes; if, therefore, the funnel be very short, the smoke never acquires its full velocity.

Q. Does the draught of a chimney depend on the speed of the smoke through the flue?

A. Yes. The more quickly hot air flies up the chimney the more quickly cold air will rush toward the fire to supply the place; and, therefore, the longer the flue the greater the draught.

Q. Why are the chimneys of manufactories made so very long?

A. To increase the intensity of the fire.†

Q. Why is the intensity of the fire increased by lengthening the flue?

A. Because the draught being greater, more fuel is consumed in the same time; and of course the intensity of the heat is proportionately greater.

A. If a short chimney cannot be lengthened what is the best remedy to prevent smoking?

A. To contract the opening of the chimney contiguous to the stove.

Q. Why will a smaller opening against the stove prevent the chimney's smoking?

A. Because the air will be compelled to pass nearer the fire, and (being more heated) will rise through the chimney more rapidly. This increase of heat will therefore compensate for the shortness of the flue.

Q. Why will a chimney smoke if the door and stove are both on the same side?

A. Because (whenever the door is opened) a current of air will blow obliquely into the chimney place, and drive the smoke into the room.

Q. What remedy can be applied to this evil?

A. The door must be set opposite to the chimney place, or nearly so, and then the draught from the door will blow the smoke up the chimney, and so not into the room.

Q. Why will a chimney smoke if it needs sweeping?

A. Because loose soot obstructs the free passage of the smoke, delays its currents, and prevents the draught.

Q. Why will a chimney smoke if it be out of repair?

A. 1st, Because the loose mortar and bricks obstruct the smoke; and 2d, Cold air (oozing through the chinks) chills the air in the chimney, and prevents its ascent.

Q. Why will a stove smoke if the joints of the flue do not fit air tight?

A. Because cold air (oozing through the joints) chills the air in the flue and prevents its ascent.

Q. Why does an old fashioned farm chimney place generally smoke?

A. Because the opening is so very large that much of the air which goes up the chimney has never passed near the fire; and this cold air (mixing with the hot) so reduces its temperature that it ascends very slowly, and the draught is destroyed.

Q. Why does a chimney smoke if the draught be slack?

A. Because the current of air up the chimney is not powerful euough to buoy up the smoke through the flue.

Q. If the opening of a chimney be too large what remedy can be applied?

A. The chimney place must be contracted.

Q. Why will contracting the chimney place prevent its smoking?

A. Because the air will then pass nearer the fire; and (being more heated) fly faster up the chimney.

Q. Why do almost all chimneys smoke in gusty weather?

A. Because the column of smoke is suddenly chilled by the wind, (being unable to ascend) rushes back into the room.

Q. What is the use of a chimney-pot?

A. It serves to increase the draught, when the opening of the chimney is too large.

Q. How does the chimney-pot increase the draught of the chimney?

A. As the same quantity of hot air has to escape through a smaller opening, it must pass through more quickly.

Q. Why do blowers help to get up a fire?

A. Because they compel the air to go through the fire and not over it; in consequence of which the fire is well supplied with oxygen, and the draught greatly increased.

Q. Why does the blower increase the draught?

A. Because the air (by passing through the fire) is made much hotter, and ascends the chimney more rapidly.

Q. Why is a fire better supplied with oxygen while the blower hangs before it?

A. Because the blower increases the draught; and the faster the hot air flies up the chimney, the faster the cold air will rush toward the fire, to supply it with oxygen.

* Because the air is more dense, and, of course, heavier the nearer it is to the earth.

† At their top the air is rare, or thin and light, and more easily pushed aside by the ascending heated air and smoke.

DIVORCES—IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS. A committee of the New School Presbyterian Synod of New York and New Jersey, which was in session at Bloomfield N. J. last week, made an interesting report, through the Rev. Dr. EDDY, on the following question: "Shall a minister of the Gospel perform the marriage service for a person who has been divorced for crime?" The Committee recommended the adoption of the following minute:—

1. Whereas, the solemn contract of marriage is regarded as of divine institution, as well as made permanently binding on the statutes of the State, the State while it may determine the manner in which it may be solemnized, so as to secure civil immunities, has no power to release from its moral liabilities and obligations, except for two causes, specified in the Word of God.

2. Whereas, the Gospel declares expressly that no man shall put away his wife and marry another, except for the cause of fornication, we recognise this principle, that the marriage bond can be dissolved by the incontinence of one of the parties. It is on this principle that the laws of the several States have made provision for the unconditional divorce of the innocent party, while the other is still held, and rendered unable to form any subsequent marriage relation.

3. Whereas, an incontinent person has no right to take advantage of his own wrong-doing, having violated his marriage vows, and thus rendered himself morally unfit to assume again the responsibilities of the conjugal state, both the laws of just and wise legislation, as well as the constructive, if not express, laws of God, do not warrant us to become accessary to his assuming anew the marriage relation.

The Synod would, therefore, answer the overture in the negative. A minister of the Gospel has no right to solemnize the marriage of any person who has once been divorced on the ground of his own wrong-doing.

THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, JAN. 8, 1852.

Agents for The Pacific.

S. O. PUTNAM, Corner of 2nd and J streets, Sacramento.
Rev. J. PARKER, ... Mormon Island.
Dr. J. UPTON, ... Diamond Springs.
BRADLEY'S EXPRESS, ... Weberville.
HUNTER'S EXPRESS, ... Coloma.
" " .... Placerville.
" " .... Auburn.
WM. T. GIBBS, P. M. .... Georgetown.
J. C. LINCOLN, ... Greenwood Valley.
C. W. BOYERS, ... Murderer's Bar.
JNO. PARKER, ... Grass Valley.
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REYNOLDS' EXPRESS, ... Sonora.
D. Shepherd, ... Murphy's Diggins.
Rev. I. H. BRAYTON, ... San Jose.
" " .... Santa Clara.
Dr. W. S. KING, ... Monterey.
Capt. W. G. DANA, ... San Luis Obispo.
W. T. B. SANDFORD, ... Los Angeles.

Our Legislature.

We are ashamed of them! We mean those loiterers and tiplers who, within ten days previous to Sunday last, hung around the bars of our saloons. Christian men! whose first act was a needless and reckless violation of the Christian Sabbath, by waiting till that day to go to the Capitol. Grave men! discussing for days previous, the merits of a cocktail compared with a toddy. Men of dignity! garrulous and silly under a brain half turned, and a body half down. What promise for the Legislature just convened! It will be a *spirited* session, no doubt! No doubt, also, it will prove most profitable to the bar-keepers, the sporting men, and the "frailty," who follow in the track of just such prey.

If we are to judge of the majority of our representatives by the most of those who have disgraced us, the session will prove a most costly one to the State who must suffer from their addled legislation, and to the seekers of office, who must treat their honorable bodie sto drinks and suppers, and pay roundly also for their votes. But, for the honor of the State, and for the good of a people long suffering from the crudeness, the ambiguity, the unequal nature, and the frequent deficiency and absurdity of their laws, we try hard to hope the contrary. Yet, in the wisdom, the justice, the integrity, and even in the oaths of such men as we deplore, we have no confidence. Heads aching from a night's debauch, are ill prepared for clear, comprehensive and concentrated thought by day. Hearts corrupted by riotous companionship, and an impure life, are no likely home of prudence in council or patriotism in action. If such be the men who are this winter to form, to modify, and codify our laws, we may expect the repetition of those farces that for two years have hung our heads for shame. We may expect to hear again of adjournments to a thousand of drinks! Our press will have again to advise members not to drink from the bung.

We may look for speculation to decide again the question of the State Capitol. And we may look for other qualifications than ability, honesty, and love of country to decide votes for high public officers. We may look for no economy in the administration of government. We may look for new blunders and follies in legislation to favor a few and not the many. We may expect legislation for their own pockets, covered up with many professions of love for the "dear people." For drunkards will think and vote as crooked as they walk. And gamblers and adulterers will jeopardize the State as soon as their own fortune, and prostitute their high trusts to corruption as soon as their own bodies. Alas for us if we are to be subject to the rule of such men!

But we will not forejudge them. Some of them we know to be high-minded, able, and correct men. We shall hear well of them during the present session. If all were like them we should have no fear. But if the revelers who on Sunday morning last left no good citizen behind to regret their departure, should determine the character of their body, we shall again be taught by painful experience to put better men in office. In such a case, we shall expect to hear of their adjournment to some city of more elegant saloons, to some city of theatres, and worse places of resort.

But enough. We love to look on a brighter scene. Until we are compelled to admit the contrary we will hope to hear of a body of men approaching somewhat in dignity the convention that framed the Constitution of this State in 1849. Certainly there is occasion enough for sobriety, industry and purity. The present Legislature have the follies of the two former to profit by. They have for their aid the experience of last year, so eventful in civic incidents. A State of vast resources, and of high and speedy promise is on their hands. On their wise and patriotic legislation depends the healthful growth of an enterprising and rising people. They have it in their power, by an assiduous and self sacrificing devotion to the public good, to merit the grateful remembrance of posterity, the best monument a patriot could wish, and the only monument that endures when marble crumbles into dust.

We hope they will, first of all, *remember God* from whom is all wisdom to direct; that, for the honor of a Christian State, they will elect a Chaplain, or Chaplains, to remind them every morning of their dependence on, and accountability to the great Ruler and Judge of men. We trust that in consistency with this first step they will *honor the Christian Sabbath*, remembering that it is decided, both in the decrees and in the providence of God, that no Sabbath violating people shall long prosper. If these two steps be first taken and the sentiment embraced in them be faithfully heeded, our State historian will record the sessions of a body exemplary for their order, sobriety, industry and utility. But, if this be too much, let him at least write it as an era in our signs of promise that money did not control the votes of 1852.

Star in the East.—Hope for the Country.

We firmly believe that the question of the prevalence of the principles of the Maine Liquor Law, *is the most important question of the day.*

Shall intoxicating liquor be absolutely and totally prohibited, except for mechanical and medicinal purposes? That is the question. And we assert that it is the most important question of the times. There is not another that can be named, on the decision of which such momentous interests, for weal or woe hinge. Maine has by one single piece of legislation, put an extinguisher directly upon that greatest of all evils, intemperance.

She, and other States have heretofore legislated all round it. Stringent License laws have been passed, intended to act as a prohibition upon the sale of intoxicating drink. But never before has law put the axe into the hands of its officers, and directed them to search all suspected premises, and to knock in the head of all liquor casks within the bounds of a Commonwealth! Never before have the people of a Sovereign State cast out this curse-bearing stuff from among them, and removed its temptations entirely. But Maine has done it: all honor to her for the deed! Maine has declared that on her soil no liquor shall be made, sold or used,—except for mechanical and medicinal purposes. She does not impose heavy disabilities on those who sell it, and stop there, but she takes the broad, complete, and common-sense ground, that it shall not be made or kept on her soil. Having gained that, she has gained everything. It is an act complete in itself. If intoxicating liquor is one of those things dangerous to community, exposing it to the greatest evils, the State has just as much *right*, and is under just as much obligation to prohibit peremptorily its manufacture, and its presence, within its jurisdiction, as it has to control or regulate its sale in any way. And if there is reason to legislate upon the subject *at all*, there is reason to legislate just as Maine has.

Experience has proved that where liquor is—there intemperance will be. Put it under just as severe restrictions as you please, where liquor is, man will get it, and and all the laws that human ingenuity can invent, are only so many obstacles in the way, requiring but the presence of strong appetite to set men's wits to work sharply enough to get the liquor! Now, then, if the people of a State determine to drive out intemperance from among them, and reduce by nine-tenths the expenses of their Alms Houses and Penetentiaries,—if they determine that drunken husbands shall reform, and cease to beat and abuse their wives and children, and regain their common-sense, and strength to support and educate them; if they determine that the most fruitful cause of rows, and brawls, and quarrels, and murders shall be at once removed: let that people in their sovereign capacity enact, that no person shall be allowed, at any time, to manufacture or sell any spirituous or intoxicating liquors, except for mechanical or medicinal purposes; and let them further enact, that it shall not be kept, or stored, or secreted, in any place within the bounds of the Commonwealth, except by those authorized by law to keep it for the purposes above mentioned: and as a "clincher," let them further enact, that on complaint made by a certain number of voters, sheriffs, or other proper officers, shall search the premises of those suspected of making or storing intoxicating liquors, and if any are found, seize and destroy them, and subject those who have thus violated the law, "contrary to the peace and dignity of the State," to a heavy fine. This would be an end of controversy on the matter. Carry out that law and no further legislation would be required to the end of time. Think for a moment of the vast change that would result from the adoption of this law by every State in the Union!

No single law could be passed that would at once work a change a hundredth part so great and beneficial! The generation that should accomplish this for a country like ours would be renowned and praised beyond any generation of men that ever lived on the face of the earth! Nor is it impossible that that generation is near. Yea, it is possible that that generation is now on the stage of action!

Some things indicate it. The people of one sovereign State have done the work. With their own hands they have poured the destroying liquid upon the ground. Bottles and barrels, jugs and demijons, decanters and junk bottles, hogsheads and pipes, are all knocked into fragments, and their contents "cannot be gathered up."

And that State is in the right place. She lies on our Eastern frontier. For this work to commence there is significant. There seems to be something of "manifest destiny" about it. "Westward," is the prophetic course of "the Star of Empire," and westward may be the course of this greatest of all moral and social renovations. All hail to this star of hope, as we see it rising in "the East!"

It animates us to know that the principles of this peace-bringing law have already commenced to work like leaven, Westward! Massachusetts is out-done by her own daughter, and is ready to emulate her achievement. New Hampshire can boast a people not a whit behind her Eastern sister in sound and strong sense; and Vermont is fully equal with her, and perhaps a little in advance, in every popular improvement.

When this noble reform shall have exhibited the wonderful advantages that will follow in its course in a short period of time and when it shall have moved westward a few degrees more, it will have acquired such power in its favor, that all the imps that presided and cooked in Deacon Giles' Distillery backed by legions more, cannot hinder it, or interrupt it for an hour!

Nor must this work be left to "drag its slow length along!" It is an age when mind moves quickly, and truth spreads like light. And, what is more, we cannot wait for it, we here in the extreme West: we cannot wait for it to reach us by the slow rate of progress of other days; and we need not wait a day. We are ripe for the reform here. That we need it enough Heaven knows. Whether we shall have it, and when we shall have it is for none to say but ourselves.

Who will respond to the call and aid in the work? Who has spent money and time enough for liquor?—say it shall be banished? Who on the verge of ruin from its death-bearing influence, say it shall be put out of the State.

Who wishes to be free from pauper taxes year by year? Let him say that pauper-making liquor shall not exist among us. Who wishes, in short, that our whole community may be free from all that complication of evil, of every shade and hue that is certain to spring up wherever there is intoxicating liquor? Let him work for a law like that of Maine, by which every drop in the State shall be emptied upon the ground. We shall have more to say on this subject: and we invite correspondence upon it, from those whose hearts are in the work of banishing the over-shadowing curse of intemperance from this State.

Schools and Legislation.

We advocate most earnestly a State supported system of Popular Education. It cannot be dispensed with. Nothing can take its place. No substitute at all adequate has ever been proposed. None can be. Hardly any system can be so efficient. Certainly none can be so cheap. That such a system is needed no candid man can doubt. Experience has shown that some parents are too poor, others too miserly, others, still, too dissipated or too profligate to provide for their offspring the means of education, when left to their own promptings. For these no voluntary system would provide; ignorance would be their portion. Add to these classes the number of those, who are, unfortunately, found in all communities, who are so indifferent about the schooling of their offspring as to feel no interest in the matter, and make no exertions to secure such a result, and we shall have at least one-fourth of the children doomed to ignorance and its fruits, unless we have State Free-Schools to invite and encourage their attendance.

Shall such a system be provided? Yes! say the friends of intelligence, order, virtue, freedom, and free institutions. Yes! says the Constitution of our State. Yes! said our recent Legislators, or rather, *meant* to say; we presume. But unfortunately, their deeds did not corressond with their intention: their *acts* were inconsistent with their words. Their legislation was ill-considered and hasty. They enacted a law inadeqate, inconsistent with itself, impracticable, and unconstitutional. It needs to be replaced by a better act.

By the Constitution, the School Fund, that is, moneys raised in any way for Common Schools, "shall be *inviolably* appropriated to the support of *Common Schools* throughout the State." By the Act of 1850, *any* schools, public or private, high or low, secular or religious, charitable or endowed, sectarian or not, where the same branches are taught as in District Schools, may come in for a share of the Fund! Thus is the Act clearly in conflict with the Constitution.

The Act is inconsistent with itself. Article I. Section I, provides that the proceeds of the Fund shall be used "*solely* for the benefit of Common Schools;" and then it goes on to allow all sorts of schools to share in the proceeds, as seen above!

The Act makes a distinction between Common Schools and others, variously denominated; and then ignores the distinction by providing that "Orphan Asylums, Schools for the Blind, Alms Houses, etc., shall participate in the apportionment of the school money in the same manner as OTHER Common Schools. Thus making such schools *Common Schools* when they are not!

The Act is impracticable. For so long as it is uncertain what it means it cannot be put in force. And then it makes too many grades of schools, with a vast deal of cumbrous machinery; classing them as "First, Primary; Second, Intermediate; Third, Grammar; Fourth, High Schools." Certainly there need be no more than three grades of schools; Primary, Grammar, and High Schools; and we think two would suffice; Primary and Grammar Schools. The "intermediate" is needless and impracticable, and only an incumbrance. It is commonly believed a toad can do without a caudal appendage.

The Act is inadequate. The Constitution says "The legislature *shall* provide for a system of *Common Schools*, by which a *school* shall be kept up and supported in each district;" but this Act provides no such thing, and is made for the support of private, charitable, and sectarian schools as much as for any other. It does not provide, as it should, for the Primary Schools first and before all; nor allow the establishment in small villages, and sparely settled districts, of a single school, in which, for the time, all branches may be taught: but seems to take it for granted that a dozen pupils may at once be divided into four parcels and labelled off. In fine, the Act is not adapted to the present posture of affairs, and fails to meet the wants of our communities. For the present we leave it.

As the new Legislature is soon to meet, we hope the Speaker who may be chosen, will give his best consideration to the appointment of the Committee on Education; and that that Committee will speedily prepare, or cause to be prepared, a Bill, similar in its provisions to the Free School Laws of New York and Massachusetts; with such modifications as the anomalous state of things among us demands, and report it at an early day, and see that it be carried straight through, as it may be carried by a few earnest men. And let them provide in the Bill, or by a separate Bill, for a special State tax of $100,000, or whatever sum may be required, for the establishment and support of *Common Schools*, and no other, for the current year. In so doing they will do well. Not doing this, we believe they will fail to meet the demands of the times, and the wants of their constituents. Any carelessness on the subject, or wilful neglect of it, will certainly expose them to merited censure; when we would much rather have it in our power to award them praise.

Correspondence.

Extract of a letter from a New England clergymen, dated

WESTBORO', Mass. Nov. 21, 1851.

"I am greatly interested in your paper. I read attentively all your local news and all that is said by your correspondents. For a year past I have been informing myself about your State in every available way, and I read, with great interest, all that relates to it. I am satisfied that it has great serources in its soil, and that it is destined to contain, at no distant day, a vast agricultural population. The formation of a Christian State upon the shores of the Pacific is an era in the world's history. The light of civilization and religion kindled there will cast its rays far into the realms of darkness beyond. No movement in modern times seems destined to exert so great an influence upon the condition of the world as the irruption of the Anglo Saxons into the territory lying upon the Pacific. As fast as will be for your good, emigration will set in from the older States, and the institutions of New England, educational and religious, will shed their benign influence upon many a hill side and valley in your fair land.

There is little news here. Just at present our State is quite awake to the work of gaining such a law for the promotion of Temperance among us as prevails in Maine. A strong effort will be made to get it enacted at the coming session of the legislature. It is perfectly effectual, and should it be carried here would close thousands of grog shops in an hour, and annihilate every branch of the traffic. I am not without hopes that you will live to see such a law enacted in California. Intemperance is doubtless the greatest bar to general prosperity that now exists among you. If the Indians within your borders committed one fifth the depredations upon life and property that intemperance does, the people would be roused all over the Union to crush the offenders.—The "heaps of bottles" remind us of the Pyramid of Skulls raised by Tamerlane.—How mournful that at the bidding of passion men should consent thus to suffer.

Affectionately yours, D. B.

Extract of a letter from a Missionary dated, Kau, Hawaii, October 28, 1851.

How different our situation in Kau is from what yours is in San Francisco. We are entirely secluded from the hurry and excitement of the busy world, while you live in the very midst of this, where all is change, where fortunes are made and lost in a day, where cities rise up and disappear with magic haste. Here a people and State are vanishing away, with you they are springing into life with astonishing rapidity. In such unlike positions have a few years placed us. Yet, though acting in different fields, we are all engaged, I trust, in the cause of our common Lord, with whom we hope to spend together a happy eternity.

We have received the first number of the *Pacific*, and are pleased with its apoearance. We have read it with interest. I certainly sympathize with you and your associates in the new enterprise in which you are engaged. If the influence of the religious press is any where needed, it is in the rapidly forming society of California. Your paper will be a very welcome visitor at our dwelling. I may find something of interest to write you, such as discriptions of earthquakes and volcanic eruptions, which occur here more or less every year. You have seen accounts of the recent eruption on the summit of Mauna Loa. I saw the noted "columns of smoke," which were indeed a magnificent sight. The great volcano, Kelauea, is inactive at present.

There is nothing particularly interesting in the state of the Church at present, no special religious interest. This is the case, as far as I know, with the other Churches on this Island. There is a bright and a dark side, much to discourage and to encourage us in the work of the Lord. We need the prayers and sympathies of God's people in this transition state of things at these Islands. H. K.

HITCHCOCK AND MARVIN have furnished us with Harper's and the International Magazine for December, also with the Ladies' Newspaper, a pictorial sheet devoted to Literature and the Fine Arts, and published in London, and with other journals, American and European, which are received by every steamer, and are for sale at their Book Store, corner of Montgomery and Merchant streets.

Remember the Orphans.

We were gratified to see that the late Grand Jury, when their services were closed, gave the fees which they were entitled to draw, to the Orphan Asylum. We were gratified because the amount thus given to this deserving institution was at the present time of great importance. And it was still more gratifying to see that the wants of the bereaved and destitute were not forgotten by the gentlemen of the Grand Jury.

The First Anniversary of the Ladies Orphan Asylum Society is soon to take place, when, we understand, the First Annual Report will be made and published. Before the Society enters upon a new year, some plan must be devised for raising the means to enlarge their operations.

They wish to receive a larger number of orphans and destitute children, not only from the city, but from other parts of the State. They wish to provide a house in some suitable location, which shall be a permanent home for all such unfortunate and friendless children as may be brought to them.

They wish to systemize their operations so that the institution may grow up to accomplish a constantly increasing amount of good.

They cheerfully give their time, and perform the labor necessary to accomplish this, but they must appeal to the community to supply the means. For the past year the wants of the institution have been promptly supplied; and we doubt not for a moment, that when measures are matured for enlarging the operations of the Society, commensurate with the demands of the institution, that our citizens will respond cheerfully and liberally to the call of the Managers for funds.

We know too well the generosity of our merchants and business men, to apprehend that the ladies will appeal to any of them in vain. When the plans of the Managers are matured, we shall be happy to cooperate in carrying them out, and, meanwhile, we bespeak a remembrance of the subject.

Meeting of the Legislature.

The Legislature convened at Vallejo on Monday the 5th inst. The State House, which was represented to be so finished and perfect in all its arrangements, turns out to be but half completed, and unfitted for its present purposes. The other accommodations in the "wild oats" city are shown to be of the most inferior kind, the steamboat Empire, lying at the wharf, answering the purpose of a principal Hotel. Both houses have organized. In the Assembly the candidates for the Speakership were R. P. Hammond of Stockton, and R. N. Wood of San Francisco. The former was elected by a vote of 41 to 18. Mr. Blanton McAlpin was chosen Chief Clerk, Albert Alden Assistant Clerk. We are gratified to see that the Senate have elected a Chaplain in the person of Rev. Mr. Woodbridge of Benicia.

On Wednesday at 4 P. M. Gov. McDougall's Message was transmitted to the Legislature. We can but barely allude to its topics. The Compromise Measures of the last Congress, and the passage of laws here to carry out their provisions; the inequality of taxation and representation now existing in the northern and southern sections of the State, and a recommendation of a State Constitutional Convention to remedy this evil; Education; Revision of the Judicial System; Payment of the Fremont Battallion; Influx of Foreign Criminals; Division of the State into Congressional Districts; Establishment of a Branch Mint; Atlantic and Pacific Railroad; Indian tribes and hostilities, and the establishment of a Prison for State convicts.

FRUIT TREES.—Every one that has travelled much in California, must have discovered the great scarcity of fruit trees in the State. Only at the old Missions and scattered Pueblos are they found, and these are of very inferior quality. The climate and soil are both favorable to their growth, and now that American farmers are settling in our vallies, there is a demand for the introduction of some good varieties from the Atlantic States. We are pleased to learn that Messrs. Coit & Beals of this city, are expecting a choice variety of grafted PEACH TREES, to arrive in a few days by the Golden Gate, from the Atlantic Gardens of Long Island. Attention is directed to their advertisement in another column.

JUDGE WALLER, the late Recorder of this city, so much esteemed for his ability and integrity in the discharge of the duties of his office—who, in the days of OFFICIAL CORRUPTION, left the bench with his ermine unstained even by the breath of suspicion,—his friends will be happy to learn, has taken an office in Tucker's Jewelry store, Montgomery street, where as a Law Counselor, and General Agent, he will be happy to attend to all business entrusted to his care. See his advertisement in our columns to-day.

WESTERN WORLD INSTITUTE.—Rev. Dr. Fitch will deliver his second lecture before the Institute, on Saturday evening, the 10th inst. Subject—California's Mineral wealth a lasting revenue. Ladies are admitted free.

Summary of News.

The Pacific Mail steamship *Northerner* arrived in port on New Year's night, with a large number of passengers, and the U. S. mails, making her passage up, against head winds and gales, in 15 days. Our files of New York papers are up to November 2..; a few, however, have been received of December 1st, which left New York after the regular mail, and overtook it at Panama.

The passengers of the *Tennessee*, who left here the 1st of November, reached New York in 28 days. The *Golden Gate* passed not far from Panama, and her passage down must have been made in ... from 12 days.

Kossuth had not yet reached New York. He was expected in a few days. His reception in England was most enthusiastic. London, Birmingham and Manchester, and other large towns, he had visited. The masses turned out in immense bodies to greet him, and his progress was more like that of a triumphant conqueror than of an exile from his native land. He speaks and writes English with great facility, and his addresses are often very eloquent. His speech before the Common Council of London ... spoken of as an effort that would do credit to any living orator. As might have been expected, the *London Times*, and other Tory journals, are trying to disparage the ... and his cause, and excite prejudice against him, but even they were compelled to publish his addresses, and so increase the popular enthusiasm in his favor.

A SAD CALAMITY has happened in New York. On the afternoon of the 20th of N... some 50 children were killed, and ... the same number more or less wounded ... one of the Public Schools of that city, ... ated in Greenwich Avenue. The school house is five stories high, the four upper stories of which are reached by a winding or "well" stair-case, the bottom of which, some 10 feet square in extent, rests upon the flagged floor of the basement. There were 1,833 children, of both sexes, in school at the time. In the female department, in the third story, one of the teachers was seized with fainting, and a call for water was raised by some of the children ... her. This together with the cry for "water" suggesting the idea of fire, threw the children into a panic, and the main body ... rushed from the rooms down stairs. ... rush some were forced over the railing ... falling upon the flags below, were instantly killed. The alarm spread to the ... departments of the school, and under increased pressure the railing gave way from the bottom to a point above the ... story, when the children were precipitated into the well of the stair-case, those ... smothering or suffocating those ... The well was thus filled with the bodies of children to the depth of about 8 feet. ... of the teachers were also borne along ... the rush, and one severely injured. Parents were suddenly and unexpectedly called to bewail the death of their children.

There was a large Roman Catholic meeting held at the Stuyvesant Institute, New York, Nov. 18th, to aid in the establishment of a Catholic University in Ireland. Cardinal Hughes was the principal speaker. He labored hard to disparage Anglo-Saxonism, Kossuth, and Protestantism in general. The Normans, he maintained, and not the Anglo-Saxons, made the laws of England, and contributed by their energy and enterprise to make England so mighty a nation. Kossuth he derided as the apologist of Anglo-Saxons, the preacher of tame submission, the very poet of insurrection and rebellion on the continent of Europe, who ... needs have his fling at Jesuitism and the Pope." He then proceeded to speak of ... "Catholics," as the patrons of learning. "The Catholic religion had done everything for education." To her we owe our learning and our civil liberty, and all the ... ments of British and American freedom. Protestant governments he denounced as interfering with the business of education. Thus spoke this Arch-Jesuit before an audience of like sympathizers with himself. Himself in America, pretending to be the friend of civil and religious liberty, while he loves, and cherishes, and applauds the intense and cruel despotism of the Pope and his Cardinals in Italy, and the bloody tyranny of the young Austrian Nero! ... Church laboring for the education of the world! Look at Italy where her will is supreme, and think for a moment of the ignorance and superstition, and poverty of the masses there dwelling in the "Garden of the world." Was a country ever cursed and so blighted by institutions civil and religious? And the same blind devotion to Rome and her priesthood has brought Ireland to her low pitch of degradation and misery. And yet here is an appeal to American citizens to help in building up a University in order to strengthen still further the hands of the Roman Catholic Hierarchy in that unhappy land! What Ireland wants is FREE SCHOOLS, untrammeled by any priesthood, and a FREE GOSPEL, offered to all, without money and without price. Until she has these there is no hope for her. No hope for the poor Celtic race until she throws off her spiritual oppressors, and is willing to become mentally free. Let Ireland *repeal* the Union with Rome, and her Union with England would not be so intolerable. Civil freedom without the higher boon of *religious liberty*, is but a mockery and a name. We wish his Excellence, Cardinal Hughes, would call another meeting for the purpose of establishing in Ireland, not "an Irish Catholic University," but some good American Free Schools. Such a project would commend itself to the common sense of the American people, and meet with a hearty response.

From the Territory of Utah.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER from a Judicial Officer of the Government at GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, dated

September 20th, 1851.

I shall leave for the States on the 1st of October; and most gladly will I go, for I am sick and tired of this place—of the fanaticism of the people, followed by their violence of feeling towards the *Gentiles*, as they style all persons not belonging to their Church. I have had a feeling and a personal proof of their fanatical intolerance within the last few days. I will give you a cursory view of the circumstances and the scene.

As soon after my arrival here as my illness would permit, I heard from Judge B and Mr. Secretary H accounts of the intolerant sentiments of the community towards the Government officers and the Government itself, which filled me with surprise. I learned that not only were the officers that were sent here treated with coldness and disrespect, but that the Government of the United States, on all public occasions, whether festive or religious, was denounced in the most disrespectful terms, and often with invectives of great bitterness. I will mention a few instances. The 24th July is the anniversary of the arrival of the Mormons in this valley. It was on that day of this year that they assembled to commemorate the interesting event. The orator of the day on that occasion spoke bitterly of the course of the United States toward the church of "Latter Day Saints," in taking a battalion of their men from them for the war with Mexico, while on the banks of the Missouri river, in their flight from the mob at Nauvoo. He said the Government of the United States had devised the most wanton, cruel and dastardly means for the accomplishment of their ruin, overthrow and utter extermination.

His excellency Governor Young on the same occasion, denounced in the most sacrilegious terms the memory of the illustrious and lamented General and President of the United States who has lately gone to the grave, and over whose tomb a nation's tears has scarcely ceased to flow. He exclaimed, "Zachary Taylor is dead and gone to hell, and I am glad of it"; and his sentiments were echoed by a loud amen from all parts of the assembly. Then rising, in the excess of his passion on his tip toes, he vociferated, "I prophecy in the name of Jesus Christ, by the power of the priesthood that is upon me, that any other President of the United States, who shall lift his finger against this people will die an untimely death and go to hell!" This kind of feeling I found pervading the whole community, in some individuals more marked than in others.

You may remember that I was authorized by the Managers of the Washington National Monument Society to say to the people of the Territory of Utah that they would be pleased to receive from them a block of marble, or other stone, to be deposited in the monument, "as an offering at the shrine of patriotism." I accordingly called upon Gov. Young, and apprized him of the trust committed to my hands, and expressed a desire to address the people on the subject, when assembled in the greatest number. He replied that on the following Monday the very best opportunity would be presented. Monday came and I found myself at their Bowery, in the midst of at least 3,000 people. I was respectfully and honorably introduced by *the Excellency* to the vast assemblage; I made a speech, though so feeble that I could scarcely stand, and staggered, in my debility several times on the platform.

I spoke for two hours, during which time I was favored with the unwavering attention of my audience. Having made some remarks in reference to the judiciary, I presented the subject of the National Monument, and, *incidentally therefore*, as the Mormons supposed, I expressed my opinions in a full, free, unreserved, yet respectful and dignified manner, in regard to the defection of the people here from the Government of the United States. I endeavored to show the injustice of their feelings towards the Government, and alluded boldly and feelingly to the sacrilegious remarks of Gov. Young towards the memory of the lamented Taylor. I defended, as well as my feeble powers would allow, the name and character of the departed hero from the unjust aspersions cast upon them, and remarked, that in the latter part of the assailant's latter exclamation, that "he was glad that General Taylor was in hell," he did not exhibit a Christian spirit, and that if the author did not earlier repent of the cruel declaration, he would perform that task with keen remorse upon his dying pillow. I then alluded to my nativity—to my citizenship—to my love of country—to my duty to defend my country from unjust aspersions, wherever I met them, and trusted that when I failed to defend her, my tongue, then employed in her advocacy and praise, might cleave to the roof of my mouth, and that my arm, ever ready to be raised in her defence, might fall palsied to my side. I then told the audience if they could not offer a block of marble in a feeling of full fellowship with the people of the United States as brethren and fellow-citizens, they had better not offer it at all, but leave it unquarried in the bosom of its native mountain.

At the close of my speech the Governor rose and denounced me and the Government in the most brutal and unmeasured terms.

The ferment created by his remarks was truly fearful. It seemed as if the people, (I mean a large portion of them), were ready to spring upon me like hyenas and destroy me. The Governor while speaking, said that some persons might get their hair pulled, *or their throats cut* on that occasion. His manner was boisterous, passionate and infuriated in the extreme; and, had he not been afraid of final vengeance, he would have pointed his finger at me, and I should in an instant have been a dead man. Ever since then the community has been in a state of intense excitement, and murmurs of personal violence and assassination towards me have been freely uttered by the lower orders of the populace. How it will end I don't know. I have just learned that I have been denounced, together with the Government and officers, in the Bowery again to-day, by Governor Young. I hope I shall get off safely. God only knows. I am in the hands of a desperate and murderous set. I, however, feel no great fear. So much for defending my country.

I expect all the officers of the Territory, at least Chief Justice B., Secretary Harris, and Captain Day, Indian Agent, will return with me, *to return here no more.*

DEEPENING OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.—The channel of the St. Lawrence, through lake St. Peter, has been so deepened that vessels drawing two feet more than before, can now sale directly from Montreal to the sea. The ship City of Manchester, drawing 13 feet 10 inches, was taken through it on the 7th inst. by direction of the Harbor Commissioners, in tow of a Government steamer.

Elections.

A Democratic caucus has been held at Washington, at which Wm. A. Richardson, of Illinois, was chosen Chairman, and Richard H. Stanton, of Kentucky, and Richard P. Hall, of Maryland, Secretaries. The following gentlemen were nominated officers of the House:

For Speaker, Linn Boyd, of Ky.; for Clerk, John W. Forney, of Pa.; for Sergeant-at-arms, Adam J. Glossbrenner; for Postmaster, Mr. Johnson, of Va.; for Door-keeper, Mr. McNew, D. C.

NEW-YORK.—The Legislature of New York stands—Senate, sixteen Democrats to sixteen Whigs, and Assembly sixty-three Democrats to sixty-five Whigs.

MASSACHUSETTS.—No Governor had yet been elected by the people. The Whigs were yet hoping to elect Winthrop by mean of the Legislature.

GEORGIA.—Hon. Robert Toombs was elected to the U. S. Senate on the 10th inst., by the General Assembly, in session at Milledgeville. The vote stood—Toombs, 120; Jenkins, 14; J. McP. Berrien, 4; Charlton, 8; E. Y. Hill, 11; Collins, 3; Warner, 1; Johnson, 3; Blank, 8.

LOUISIANA.—John Moore has been elected to Congress in place of Isaac E. Morse, from the Red River District.

MISSISSIPPI.—Mr. Foote has been elected Governor of Mississippi by over one thousand majority.

TENNESSEE.—James C. Jones has been elected to the U. S. Senate.

MICHIGAN.—Sufficient returns were received to show that the Legislature has been carried by the Whigs, while the result of the State ticket is yet doubtful.

THE SULTAN AND KOSSUTH.—The Sultan's liberality to Kossuth and all the other refugees continued up to the day of their departure. They cost him 80,000,000 piastres, or $1,500,000, since their entrance on his soil.

ROME.—Last year, it will be remembered, the Pope, in an impulse of gratitude to Mr. Cass, the American *Charge d' Affaires*, granted special permission to the Americans in Rome to celebrate divine worship in the National Chapel; but in order to deprive all other Protestant congregations of a ground of complaint, the Papal Cabinet has decided to withdraw the privilege.

GUTTA PERCHA.—The late expeditions in search of Sir John Franklin have proved the value of gutta percha in a remarkable manner. Each of them took out sledge-boats of this substance, for use among the masses of ice. Fitted with a skate, the boat served as a sledge; floated, it would carry five or six persons, with ample provisions; at other times it might be folded up, or converted into a wrapper or bed-tent, safe against the cold, that three or four men might sleep under. Its weight was only eighteen pounds. Moreover, after undergoing all the rough work of the voyage, it returned to England not in the least damaged, and in almost as good condition as when it left.

A GRAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL DISCOVERY.—Alexander von Humboldt publishes in the *Gazette de Speyer* some particulars of his interesting discovery at Athens, of the Council Chamber where the Five Hundred held their deliberations. At a depth of one foot below the surface, he had come upon a mass of inscriptions, columns, statues, &c., which forbad a doubt that there had been the seat of that building. The explorations have not gone on as rapidly as they might, on account of the expense. There is little doubt, however, that the discovery is of extraordinary importance.

PROPOSED INSURRECTION IN EUROPE.—We learn from the "New York Express" that a bold and determined step has just been taken by Mazzini and his associates—the acknowledged heads of the so-called Republican party of Italy—in issuing a proclamation which gives open warning of another general revolution in Europe. This proclamation, which is signed by Giuseppe Mazzini, A. Saffi, and M. Montecchi, is dated at London, Sept. 30th, and was published in Genoa, Oct. 14th—Sardinia being the only place, they say, in which the printing press is free. It calls upon Italians to be prepared for a simultaneous insurrection, and prescribes the principles and rules of proceeding in the first stages of the movement;—states that a society called the "Friends of Liberty" has been founded in England, to collect contributions and to promote triumph by the press, public meetings, preliminary action, and all other conscientious means.

FATHER GAVAZZI.—Father Gavazzi delivered an address at the meeting of the Protestant Association in Birmingham on Thursday night, on the subject of the right of every person to possess the Holy Scriptures in his own dialect. The eloquent friar was most enthusiastically applauded. This address is to be followed by three others on the "claims of Italy," and other subjects.

GLASS FACINGS FOR BUILDINGS.—A correspondent of the *London Builder* suggests the substitution of glass for stone facings of buildings; not translucent glass, but glass ground of the requisite thickness and strength. Such a material, he adds, would not absorb the dust and smoke constantly floating in the air, but every shower would wash them off, and buildings would look as fresh and new as ever. And as glass, from recent improvements, can be moulded to any shape, almost as perfectly as if cut, the most exquisite Gothic and other ornaments could be produced.

SURPRISING THE TURKS.—The Boston barque Stamboul, on the 1st ult., arrived at Alexandria, Egypt, with a cargo of Massachusetts ice, the first ever brought to Egypt from any part of the world. "All Alexandria and the region round about," says a letter from the Captain of the Stamboul, "flocked on board and around her to see the 'frozen water.' The Pacha, the High Admiral, and all the distinguished officers of the Government visited the barque, and inspected her cargo; and after these, people of all degrees. She was literally crowded, while a block of ice remained in her." The entire cargo was purchased by the Government, and was all discharged and stored ashore in forty-eight hours after the vessel's arrival.

The Hungrian Exiles were at the Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, Nov. 16th, to hear Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. The house was crowded to its utmost capacity. Mr. Beecher did not know of their presence until after the sermon, when he was introduced by Alderman Franklin, who accompanied them.

REVENUE AND WARLIKE PREPARATIONS OF AUSTRIA.—The revenue of Austria for the six months ending 30th April, 1851, amounted to 104,387,703 florins, and the outlay during the same period was 146,389,867 florins, showing a deficit on the half year of 42,002,155 florins. In order to reduce the vast disproportion between income and expenditure, and prevent a financial catastrophe, the Austrian Government had determined to diminish the army; but the late "political gyration" of the French President has alarmed the German sovereigns, and not a man will now be discharged until after the spring of 1852. It has been decided, too, that the troops of all the German States shall be in readiness to take the field early in the coming year, and the garrison of the west are to be so disposed that they may be directed and concentrated toward the frontier at the shortest notice. These measures are said to be only precautionary. "There is no reason," observes the Vienna correspondent to the London Times, "for supposing that the northern powers will actively interfere in the internal affairs of France; but anything like propogandist or offensive policy on the part of the French Government would assuredly lead to an armed intervention."

Capt. Israel Smith, of West Brookfield, Mass., ninety-seven years old, cast his vote in that town at the recent State election.—He has not missed voting for a period of over seventy years, and has uniformly voted the whig ticket from the time of his casting his first ballot to the present.

Governor Reid has appointed Prof. Ebenezer Emmons, of the same State, Geological, Mineralogical, Botanical, and Agricultural Surveyor of North Carolina.

H. B. Conklin was executed at Utica, N.Y., Nov. 20th, for the crime of arson. A petition with three thousand signatures was ineffectual to procure his pardon.

Mr. Thrasher, at Havana, has been tried and found guilty of treason, and sentenced to eight years in the chain gang. He is to be sent to Spain. He is still in good spirits, and anticipates a reversal of his sentence.

Mr. Owen, the American Consul was present during the trial, and has been using his endeavors to obtain Mr. T.'s release from the Captain General, but his labors were without effect.

FRENCH GIRLS IN SOUTHERN FACTORIES.—For some reason it appears that the service of slaves is not considered as desirable by some of the managers of Southern manufactories, as labor of another description. A Mobile paper says, the ship Sein, is now daily expected to arrive at that port, with forty young women from France, to be employed at the Dog River factory.

FROM THE SOUTH.—The *Sea Bird* came up on Sunday night. A great quantity of rain has fallen below, overflowing the streams, and rendering many of them impassable. Two Indian prisoners had been hung at Rancho del Chino, by order of Gen. Bean; some indignation was felt in consequence. Bill Marshall, the American who was hung at San Diego as a confederate with the Indians, made his confession to Major McKinstry, his counsel. He was born in Providence, Rhode Island, where he has parents living, and was 24 years of age. He solemnly protested that he joined the Indians only to save his life, and left them the first opportunity that presented itself. Antonio Garra, the rebel chief, declared Marshall to be innocent, and that Ertudillo and Ortega, two wealthy Californians, were the instigators of the war. Men should never be hung on suspicion.

The San Luis Rey Indians (Christians as they are termed), are estimated at 3,500.

To GREGORY'S EXPRESS, and to BERFORD'S, we are indebted for files of New York papers received by the last steamer.

DIED,

In this city, Jan. 24, Berlin Brown, aged 42 years and 6 months.

In Augusta, Sep. 11th, Rev. John Church, formerly of New Brunswick.

Nov. 24th, of erysipelas, C. H. Leonard, Esq., of Lyons, Loraine Co., Ohio.

At Nevada, on Friday, Jan. 23, of erysipelas, John V. Farmer, from Union Parish, La., aged 34 years.

Dec. 20th, Joseph W. Heggins, of inflammation and effusion of the clothes, formerly of North Vassalborough, Kennebeck co., Maine.

QUEEN CITY HOTEL.
SACRAMENTO.

THIS BUILDING, LATHED AND PLASTERED, three stories high, finished with pleasant galleries, is situated on the corner of 7th & J streets, good side-walks from the levee, and affords the best of accommodations for families and travellers at greatly reduced charges. Board, per week, $10. Lodging according to room occupied. H. H. BOLTON, Proprietor.
Sacramento City, Jan. 8th, 1852. jan8tf

☞ *Alta* and *Advocate* copy tf.

PEACH TREES.

1,000 GRAFTED PEACH TREES, FROM THE Atlantic Nursery, Jamaica, Long Island, being a choice selection of 26 varieties, well known and appreciated in the New York market—to be received here in six days per Gregory's Express, in the "Golden Gate" steamer:
Lemon Clings, Morris Whites, Honest John;
Washington, Noblesse, Columbia, Stump World;
Early and late red Rare Ripe, Madeline;
Crawford's late and early, Chancellor, Coolidge's favorite;
Poole's Yellow, Brevoort, Newington;
George IV., Morris red Rare Ripe, Astor;
President, Old Mixon free, Early York, etc.
For sale by COIT & BEALS,
jan8tf Sansome street near Clay.

R. H. WALLER, COUNSELLOR AT LAW & NOTARY Public—office in the Jewelry Store of Mr. Tucker, on Montgomery street, one door north of Sacramento st.
The subscriber tenders his services as conveyancer and general agent for the transaction of business, the loan of money, purchase and sale of stocks, care of estates, collection of rents, payment of taxes, assessments &c., &c., and pledges his faithful attention to such business as may be entrusted to him. (jan8tf) R. H. WALLER.

WM. E. WADSWORTH, OF NEW YORK. — F. P. RAVESIES, OF MOBILE.

WADSWORTH & RAVESIES, MERCHANDISE AND Ship Brokers, Sansome street, in Chapin & Sawyer's brick building, (up stairs) San Francisco, devote their attention exclusively to a Brokerage and agency business. We do not buy or sell any merchandise on our own account. Persons residing at a distance wishing to have any purchases made by sending the dust, or check upon city Bankers can have their orders faithfully and promptly executed. A long business experience enables us to offer our services with confidence. All agency transactions carefully complied with.
Chili Stores, Chili Barley, Beans, Coffee, Sugar, Pork, Hams, Lard, American stores, and a general assortment of merchandise for sale at market prices.
Vessels purchased or sold, freight and charters obtained.
San Francisco, January 8, 1852. jan8tf

CHAPIN & SAWYER HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR new Brick building in Sansome street, between Clay and Washington, where they offer for sale, at Wholesale and Retail a general assortment of Hardware, Leather, Shoe Findings, Powder, Shot, Lead, Wines, Paper, &c. &c.
San Francisco, Nov. 21, 1851. 1m

HUTCHINSON, GREENE & CO.,
Wholesale and retail dealers in Groceries, Provisions, Miner's Tools, &c., &c.
No 316 J street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets,
nov. 7 Sacramento City.

THE WESTERN WORLD INSTITUTE.

CIRCULAR.—This Institute having been formed by Mr. C. A. SHELTON, and his associates, for the purposes hereinafter named, they invite the co-operations of their fellow-citizens, and of the public generally, in the promotion of the objects of the Establishment.

The objects proposed to be accomplished by the establishment of this Institution, are—the promotion in this State of Internal Improvements; and the advancement throughout the entire Pacific coast, (but more especially here), of all the great interests of Agriculture, Commerce, Horticulture, Mining, Manufacturing, and the Arts and Sciences; improvement in the breed of horses, cattle, and all other useful animals,—and generally the development of all the varied resources of this State, and of the whole Western Coast, and its neighborhood.

To the present Museum, projected and established by Mr. Shelton, they propose continual additions of all the rare and wonderful productions of this State and its vicinity, in Mineralogy, Botany, Conchology, Entomology, Ornithology, Ichthiology, etc., the inventions and improvements produced by mechanical and scientific industrial labor and skill, and the collection of every rare and wonderful product of the South Sea Islands, Asia, Australia, etc., both for utility here and for distribution and interchange with similar institutions in the Atlantic and other American States and Europe.

Connected with the Institute is a Conservatory, embracing a large variety of the choicest grains, seeds, shrubbery, fruit and ornamental trees, plants, and the most rare and valuable horticultural and agricultural productions.

To aid in the promotion of these objects they solicit from agriculturalists, manufacturers, miners, inventors, and all others feeling an interest therein, contributions in every department of natural history, science, and domestic industry, with a particular description of the article contributed, its discovery, quality, origin, location of manufacture, or other information relating thereto.

An Annual Fair will be held, for the exhibition of natural, artificial, and scientific productions, and the awarding of gold and silver medals, diplomas, and other appropriate and suitable rewards to subscribers as testimonials of merit, for successful competition in any branch or department.

Lectures also, and addresses on Agriculture, Commerce, Geology and Mining, together with philosophical, chemical, and other experiments, will be given at the hall of the Institute.

Subscribers at ten dollars for the first year, ending Nov. 15th, 1852, and contributors to that amount in Books, Maps, Charts, Specimens, Curiosities or other valuables to enrich the collection, will have at all times during the year free admission to the Museum, Library, Lectures, and annual Fairs.

Information on all matters connected with the above objects will be cheerfully given gratis at the rooms of the Institute in the fire-proof building of Buckley & Morse, in Clay (near Montgomery) Street, in this city, to applicants personally, or in answer to letters (post paid,) addressed to the subscriber.
ALDEN A. M. JACKSON,
Actuary of the Institute.
San Francisco, Nov. 15th, 1851.—dec5-tf.

PART OF A THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY FOR SALE. INQUIRE OF MARVIN & HITCHCOCK, Montgomery, cor. Merchant street.

CATALOGUE:

THEOLOGICAL BOOKS—

Supplement to Comprehensive Commentary, Encyclopedia, of Religious Knowledge, Gesenius' Hebrew and English Lexicon, Biblia Hebraica, Spalding's System of Divinity, Edwards' Complete Works, 4 vols, Horne's Introduction, 2 vols, Hebrew Chrestomathy (Stuart), Hebrew Grammar (Stuart), Cruden's Concordance, Barne's Notes on Isaiah, 2 vols, Do. on the Gospels, 2 vols. Do. on Ephesians, etc., Do. on Corinthians, 2 vols, Do. on Acts, 2 vols, Robinson's Harmony of the Gospels (English), Principles of Interpretation (Ernesti), Way of Life (Hodge), Bunyan's Holy War, Common Prayer, Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, with notes, Mason on Self Knowledge, Venn's Complete Duty of Man, Clarke's Scripture Promises, Bible not of Man, Confession of Faith, Congregationalism and Methodism, German Bible, Dowling's History of Romanism.

CLASSICAL BOOKS.—

Cooper's Virgil, Horace Delphini, Stuart's Cicero, Jacob's Latin Reader, Lempriere's Classical Dictionary, Goodrich's Greek Grammar, Tacitus, Leverett's Latin Lexicon, Andrew's and Stoddard's Latin Grammar, Cicero de Officiis, Telemachus, Cleveland's Latin Grammar, Arran.

MISCELLANEOUS.—

Webster's Dictionary, Memoirs of Rev. H. Martyn, Memoir of Susanna Anthony, Plutarch's Lives, Jarvis' Physiology, Comstock's Philosophy, Ohio Historical Collections, Watson's Apology for the Bible, Maeguffie's Eclectic 4th Reader, Day's Art of Elocution, Patton's Lectures to Young Men, Hone's Book of Health and Medicine, Wayland's Moral Science, Shakespeare, Beck's Botany, Morrison's Counsel to Young Men, English Reader, Young's Night Thoughts, Proverbial Philosophy, Butler's Analogy, with questions, Musical Composition, Porter's Rhetorical Reader, D. Aubigne's Reformation 4 vols., Worcester's History, Modern Infidelity (Robert Hall), Map of Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, Do. of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Perrin's Fables, Donnegan's Greek and English Lexicon, Meadow's French and English Dictionary, Upham's Interior Life, Modern Infidelity, Knapp's Theology, Day on the Will, Wayland's Political Economy, Butler's Analogy, Whateley's Rhetoric, Vital Christianity, Bible History of Prayer, Dick's Works, Cousin's Psychology, Robinson's Greek and English Lexicon, Mc Culloch's Geographical Dictionary, Mosheim's Church History, Neander's Church History, Finney's Theology, Dwight's Theology, Jahn's Archeology, Whateley's Reformation, Classical Antiquities, Greece and the Greeks, Fleetwood's Life of Christ, Macauley's Miscellanies, Abbott's Young Christian, Milton' Works.

MATHEMATICS:—

Davies—Bourdon, Legendre, Analytical Geometry, Surveying, and Calculus, Olmsted's Astronomy, with supplement.

WHITCOMB & PEAKE,
Sansome Near Jackson Street,
OFFER FOR SALE:
1,500 sacks Chili Flour, in half and quarter sacks,
50 sacks Chili Barley, 250 do Seed Wheat,
150 sacks Oregon Seed Oats,
500 barrels fresh Gallego Flour,
150 bbls. and half bbls. Mess and Clear Pork,
500 sacks prime Java Coffee,
10,000 lbs. Manila Sugar, in small packages,
Crushed and Loaf Sugar,
500 sacks prime Chili Beans.
January 1st. 3t

"EXCELSIOR."

300 BOXES OF THIS SUPERIOR FAMILY SOAP, PER SHIP "CHALLENGE."

[From the New York Tribune.]

A Valuable Improvement in Soap.—We have examined some specimens of the "Excelsior Soap," manufactured by Messrs. Cadwell, Payson & Co., and find that it removes grease, oil, and printers's ink from the skin, and from cotton, linen, silk, and woolen goods, in cold, soft, hard, warm, or salt water, with less labor than usual with common soaps. It is a new discovery, and will save to the family and the washerwoman a large item of expenditure, as clothes require no boiling or bleaching when washed with this article. It acts as a chlorine wash on the teeth, decomposing all animal and decaying matter without injury to the gums. The article improves with age and stands any climate.
For sale by COIT & BEALS,
Commission Merchants,
dec19tf Sansome street, near Clay.

THOMAS TENNENT, (from Philadelphia,) Mathematical and Nautical Instrument Maker, Fireproof Building, Montgomery st., head of Long Wharf, over the Banking House of Drexel, Sather & Church. Surveying and Nautical Instruments, Charts, Nautical Works, &c. of all kinds, for sale.
U. S. Charts of the coasts of California and Oregon, at Government prices.
Repairs of all kinds executed in the best manner at short notice. Chronometers rated by Transit Observations. Fine work of every description attended to. 3 m dec. 12

MINERS TAKE NOTICE!

THAT THE "EXCELSIOR SOAP," MANUFACTURED by CADWELL, PAYSON & CO., of New-York, will do their washing in hard, soft, or cold water, with one third the manual labor of any other soap known. It will *not* shrink their flannels, it will *remove* grease, paint, tar, printer's ink, and the like. The price is no higher than the ordinary brown soap. Any family or individual can have samples to try gratuitously, and they will then satisfy themselves that it is indeed what its name purports—Excelsior Soap—the ne plus ultra of the age.
For sale to the trade, by the manufacturers' agents,
COIT & BEALS,
dec19tf Sansome street, near Clay.

STATUTES OF CALIFORINIA, PASSED AT THE First Session of the Legislature, complete, with an Appendix, for sale low, wholesale or retail, at the Pioneer Bookstore, by MARVIN & HITCHCOCK,
dec19 6t Montgomery, cor. Merchant-st

CHURCH BELLS

800, 1600, and 1800 lbs., WITH FIXTURES, Now landing Ex Syren, from Boston, and for Sale by CROSS & CO.,
San Francisco, Dec. 5th.—tf. Battery-street.

ARMSTRONG'S HOTEL,
On Second Street, Near D, Marysville.

THIS HOTEL, (formerly known as the "Southern and Western"), having been entirely renovated and refitted, is now open for the reception of travelers and boarders. Its pleasant location, near the business portion of the city, offers inducements unsurpassed by any house here. Particular care is bestowed upon the sleeping apartments, while the table is supplied with the best the market affords. dec 5

H. W. BRADLEY'S DAGUERREAN GALLERY, corner of Clay and Kearney Streets, San Francisco, Family portraits taken in all kinds of weather, and pictures of every description accurately copied.
Invoices bought and Stock for sale.
Instructions given in the Art. nov28

STAGE LINE FOR SAN JOSE.

HALL & CRANDALL, Proprietors.—Fare reduced On and after the 15th inst. the price of passage to San Jose will be reduced to $10. The stage leaves Berford & Co's. office (in the California Exchange, corner of Clay abd Kearny streets), every morning at 8 o'clock, precisely; also the Mansion House, in San Jose, daily, at 7 o'clock, A. M.
At considerable expense, two new and very superior coaches have been added to the line, thereby promoting the comfort of the passengers. All the sandy part of the road is planked, and the stages now make the trip in very quick time.
The Agents of the line will be happy to give passengers any information or advice that may be needed.
There will also a stage leave Berford & Co's. every Monday and Thursday mornings at 8 o'clock, for Monterey arriving there the following evening.
San Francisco, Nov. 21st, 1851.

SACRAMENTO CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

WARREN & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROceries and Provisions,—Miners' and Traders' Variety store, J street near Front.

The subscribers intend to offer at all times, to Traders and Miners and to their customers generally, one of the most extensive and best assorted stocks of General Merchandise that can be found.

It will be our aim to be able to fill orders for goods of every description wanted in the mines, consisting of all the articles of Groceries, Provisions, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery and Mining Tools.

Traders and Miners and purchasers generally are respectfully invited to visit our Establishment and they will be convinced that we are able to supply them in the most satisfactory manner.

We here return them our kindest thanks for their liberal patronage the past two years, and assure them it shall be our earnest endeavor to continue their good will.
nov7 Sacramento City.

POLHEMUS IN THE FIELD.

J. L. POLHEMUS, Chemist, Apothecary and Wholesale Druggist, corner of Seventh and J sts., would respectfully inform his friends, patrons and the public, that he has had in store a few days a large assortment of Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals, received by schooner "Grand Turk," direct from New York, in addition to his former stock, comprising some of the most needed and desirable goods.

J. L. P. flatters himself, that he can now attend to almost any order that can be made on him. Country merchants, druggists and physicians are respectfully invited to call. The same liberal principles in dealing observed as heretofore. Physicians prescriptions filled at all hours; dated and filed away for future use. J. L. P. would return his thanks for the very liberal patronage extended to him during the past year, and hopes by personal and strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.—Polar and Sperm Oil constantly on hand. All goods bought and sold for cash. Sacramento City Nov. 7th.

J. G. ANDERSON'S
TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRON MANUFACTORY,
No. 206 J Street, Sacramento City.

A large supply of cooking, box, and parlor stoves, of the latest improved styles, constantly on hand. Also, sheet iron stoves, stove pipe, tin, copper, and sheet iron. Miners and traders supplied with picks, shovels, and pans, and every variety of cooking utensils, of the best quality.
Jobbing of every description, done to order at the shortest notice, and warranted to give satisfaction. oct30

MINER'S DRUG STORE.
J Street, between 5th and 6th, Sacramento City.

DR. R. H. McDONALD TAKES PLEASURE IN INforming his old friends, patrons, and the public generally, that he has now completed a new, large and commodious drug store, and made many valuable additions to his former stock of medicines. All of the choicest and best qualities, consisting of opium, calomnel, ipecac, jalap, rhubarb, quinine, Peperine, etc. He has also a valuable assortment of chemicals of the latest and finest quality. Essential oils, paints, alcohol, pure wines and brandy for the sick. A large supply of the best approved Patent Medicines. A good variety of stationery, surgical instruments, and medical books. All sold at the cheapest rates.
Don't forget the Miner's Drug Store. Call and examine for yourselves before purchasing. oct30

NEW ENGLAND SEED STORE.
New Garden Seeds, Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Bulbs.

WE SHALL OFFER THE PRESENT SEASON TO the Horticulturalist, the finest collections of seeds, trees, plants, shrubs, bulbs, etc. that can be found in the country.
IN THE SEED DEPARTMENT, our aim will be to offer only such as we know to be genuine in their character—true to name and variety, and certain to vegetate.
IN THE NURSERY DEPARTMENT, we desire to introduce such varieties of fruits, ornamental trees, shrubs, and plants, as will be likely to live and benefit the cultivator, either by their fruit, beauty, or fragrance.
An experience of more than twenty years, as an amateur gardener, and in the nursery and seed business, will enable us to give that practical knowledge to this branch of our business which in this country it now so earnestly demands.
We shall at all times be very happy to render every facility to cultivators, and to give them any benefit they may derive from our experience.
WARREN & CO., J st, near Front.
Sacramento City, October 28, 1851. oct30

WILLIAM C. REED, CHARLES H. GRIMM, OF BUFFALO, N.Y.
REED, GRIMM AND CO.,
WHOLESALE
AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Front Street, Sacramento City, California.
REFERENCES:
L. K. Plimpton, Buffalo. | G. W. Taft, Esq., Buffalo.
Taylor & Haights, " | Coman, Hopkins & Co., N.Y.
Sather & Church, Bankers, New York and San Francisco.
E. J. Townsend, No. 6 Wall street, New York.
Turnbull & Walton, San Francisco.
James Mills & Co., Sacramento City.
Rhodes & Sturges, Sacramento City Bank, at Sac. City.
Liberal Advances made on Consignments.
P.S.—Shippers please ship to us at San Francisco, and Francisco, and we then give them the advantages of both markets. oct24

D. O. MILLS AND CO.
BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS.
Bills of Exchange, at Sight, or on Time,
Upon New York, and all the other principal cities of the United States.
Gold Dust purchased at the highest rates.
Gold Dust shipped and insured.
Drafts on San Francisco.
Collections made on reasonable terms.
Deposits received and placed in a perfectly fire proof safe.
D. O. MILLS, Sacramento City.
JAMES MILLS, San Francisco.
oct24 E. J. TOWNSEND, 106 Wall st, N. Y.

RHODES, PURDY AND McNULTY,
BANKERS,
Corner Second and K St, Sacramento City, Cal.
Make remittances in large or small sums to all parts of the United States. Receive deposits, negotiate loans, buy and sell bank notes, certificates of deposits, etc. Make collections, forward treasure, and transact promptly all business of the nature of banking entrusted to them.
oct24 3m

L. P. AND S. S. CRANE,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES,
Have constantly on hand a general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Perfumery and Stationery.
Also, Pure Sperm, Polar, Fish, and Tanners' Oil.
Front street, between J and K streets, corner 4th, Sacramento city. oct24

BARR AND GRIGGS,
JOHN C. BARR. GEORGE GRIGGS.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c. &c.
FRONT STREET, BETWEEN L AND M STREETS,
Sacramento City, California. dec 12

CITY SHOE STORE,
T. S. MITCHELL & A. K. P. HARMON,
No. 83 J Street, Sacramento City.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Boots, Shoes, Hats, Hosiery, Gloves, Leather, Shoe Thread and Shoe Findings. Also, India Rubber and Oil Clothing. oct24

F. W. THAYER,
COUNSELLER & ATTORNEY AT LAW,
J STREET, FOUR DOORS ABOVE FOURTH STREET,
oct24 Sacramento City. 3m

PRICES REDUCED
AT G. H. JOHNSON'S DAGUERREAN GALLERY,
And Furnishing Establishment.

MR. JOHNSON, in returning his thanks to the generous and discriminating public for the very liberal support which has been tendered him, would most respectfully solicit a continuation of the same, at his new rooms, No. 83 J street, Brick Row, between 3d and 4th streets, Sacramento city, which have been fitted up in the most costly style on purpose for the business, and will rate second to none in the United States.
This establishment was the first permanently located one of the kind on the Pacific, and shall remain the same as it ever has been, the best.
A fine assortment of framed cases, caskets, etc constantly on hand and for sale cheap.
Pictures taken, copied, cleansed or cased. Also, views of buildings, and persons taken after death if desired.
The trade furnished with apparatus, plated cases, chemicals, etc. Also, instruction given in the art.
The public are invited to call and examine specimens.
oct24 tf

ARCADE HOTEL,
Corner of 4th and I Streets, Sacramento.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT, recently opened by the subscriber, meets the wants of travellers and citizens who are fond of enjoying the comforts of life in social quiet. The best accommodations afforded at moderate charges.
Strangers are invited to visit the Arcade Observatory, where the landscape, ornamented with gardens, towns, ranchos, and our own proud city—from the Coast Range of Mountains to the snow-capped Sierra Nevada, may be seen at one view.
An extensive suite of Bathing Rooms, attached to the hotel, will be found in order at all hours. Corner of 4th and I streets.
oct24 3m H. H. HOLTON, Proprietor.

FANCY STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER INVITES THE ATTENTION OF his friends and the public generally to his stock of French and American Staple and Fancy Goods, Which he offers at the lowest market price, wholesale and retail, on J street, 3d store above 5th.
A. W. ALEXANDER.
Sacramento City, October, 1851. oct24

COLUSA.
CARPENTER, HAMILTON & SPALDING,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROceries, provisions, crockery, tin and hardware clothing, boots, shoes, &c., Front street, corner of Fifth, Colusa
A. D. CARPENTER, T. F. HAMILTON, C. SPALDING. oct

AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE,
Corner Clay and Davis Streets, San Francisco.

W. H. RANLETT & CO. wholesale and retail dealers in Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, Machines, etc. have received by clipper ships, late arrivals, a large and well selected assortment of ploughs of all patterns and sizes, harrows, cultivators, Ames' shovels, spades and hoes, garden and field rakes; Emery's latest improved horse powers; Emery's new threshers and cleavers; Emery's improved brush seed sowers; revolving horse rakes, and all kinds of hay and harvesting tools; hay, straw and cornstalk cutters, corn shellers, churns, cast iron dirt scrapers, ox-yokes and bows, hay and manure forks, post spoons, brush and bramble hooks, barn door rollers, improved hydraulic rams, Coe's patent adjustable screw wrenches, etc. etc. together with all descriptions of gardening tools, pumps, lead pipes, log and trace chains, whiffletrees, grindstone hangings, axes, cart harnesses, etc., from the establishment of Ruggles, Dourse, Mason & Co., Boston.
W. H. R. & Co. will also be supplied with a large and complete assortment of all varieties of field and garden seeds, put up in the best manner, and warranted, to be received immediately after gathering, by clipper ships.
oct24

BEE HIVE,
J Street, Between 5th and 6th, Sacramento.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT has been much enlarged, with an addition of twenty-two Sleeping rooms, a Reading Room, and a Parlor, airy and pleasant. It has a spacious Dining Room, and the tables are furnished with the best the market affords. Terms very moderate. The proprietor most respectfully returns thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him, and trusts by continued endeavors to merit the same in future.
Breakfast, from 6½ to 9.
Dinner, from 12 to 3.
Supper, from 6 to 9.
Pastry, Cakes, Oyster Stews, Ham and Eggs, and Hot Coffee, at all hours.
In connection with this establishment is an extensive BAKERY, and CANDY MANUFACTORY. Merchants can be supplied with fresh-made Candies, put up in assorted packages for the mines, at low prices. Wedding Pastry, ornamented cakes, snow-ball, and candy pyramid cakes, iced jelly, and all kinds of Confectionary made to order, in a manner not to be surpassed in California. Great attention paid to this branch of the business, and all orders promptly filled.
Nov. 18th, 1851. CHARLES GRIFFITHS.

BIBLE DEPOSITORY.

THE SAN FRANCISCO BIBLE SOCIETY HAVE established a Depository on Stockton street, between Union and Green, and at Marvin & Hitchcock's, Montgomery street, for the sale and distribution of BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, in the various Languages spoken in California.
N. B.—Bibles and Testaments supplied gratis to those who are unable to purchase.
The next regular Anniversary of the San Francisco Bible Society will take place on the last Sabbath of October.
San Francisco, Sept., 1851.

PRIVATE SCHOOL.

A WIDOW LADY, RESIDING IN A BEAUTIFUL situation, about 20 minutes walk from San Francisco, wishes to receive two or three little girls to board and educate with her own daughter. Their course of study will embrace the various branches of an English education, together with French, Music and Drawing.
References kindly permitted to the Rev. Mr. Willey, of Happy Valley. Apply at the office of Messrs. Backus and Harrison, corner of Sansome and California streets. aug1

JUST RECEIVED,

AT THE CROCKERY DEPOT OF J. GENELLA, Montgomery street,
A few fine Gilt Porcelain Dining Sets, for a table of three hundred people, very rich patterns. dec10 3m

GRAPES! GRAPES!!

GRAPES, PEACHES, PEARS, FIGS, and other Fruits, received by every steamer from the gardens of Los Angeles, and constantly on hand. For sale at the Fruit Warehouse, in Gordon's building, Front street, between Washington and Clay, San Francisco.
oct24 tf THEO. D. MALTBY.

WELLER & SUTHERLAND,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.—Will promptly attend to all professional business either in the courts or before the United States Land Commissioners. Office in Wells & Co.'s building, corner of Clay and Montgomery streets, rooms recently occupied by John Satterlee Esqr.
JOHN B. WELLER, THOS. W. SUTHERLAND.
San Francisco, Oct. 3, 1851.

H. W. HALLECK. A. C. PEACHY. FRED. BILLINGS.
HALLECK, PEACHY & BILLINGS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, MERCHANT STREET, San Francisco. (In Bolton, Barron & Co.'s building.)
Mr. B., Commissioner for Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maryland, Vermont. aug1

IRVING, FAIR, & BOOKER,
ATTORNIES AT LAW—Office corner of Merchant and Montgomery street. aug1

COLE & PARSONS,
SURGEON DENTISTS, CORNER OF KEARNY AND Clay streets, San Francisco.
S. Parsons, M. D. R. E. Cole. aug1

F. C. GRAY, BRO. & CO.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN GROCERIES AND Provisions, Fruits, fresh and preserved, from abroad as well as from the gardens and vinyards of our own state, and every article necessary for family consumption constantly on hand at the corner of Pacific Wharf and Front street.

CONFECTIONARY AND PASTRY.
THE SUBSCRIBERS WOULD INVITE THE ATTENtion of their friends and the public, to their new Saloon, on Merchant street, where they will find, at all hours, hot coffee, tea, pies, cakes, pastry &c.
They are also manufacturing and keep constantly on hand confectionary of all kinds, at whole sale, to which they would call the attention of dealers in the city and from the country
o17 tf. R. MEIGS & CO.

SHELTON, DANIELL & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND IMporters and jobbers of Hardware goods, are constantly receiving supplies of goods from the Eastern States, which they offer to the trade, at the lowest market prices.
Up country traders are invited to call at their store, Sacramento street, below Kearney, San Francisco. oct1

W. J. SHERWOOD, Auctioneer.
BY W. J. SHERWOOD & CO., AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS—Store, Sansome street, between Clay and Washington. Sales of Merchandise, Real Estate, etc. punctually attended to. Liberal cash advances made on consignments.
Wm. J. Sherwood, of New York; Chas. De Ro, of Philadelphia.

WM. H. V. CRONISE, Auctioneer.
MARTIN SHULTZ & CO., CORNER OF SANSOME and Jackson streets. Wholesale Auction and Commission Merchants. Liberal advancements made on consignments. aug1

J. F. HUTTON, S. FRANCISCO. O. SEGER, SACRAMENTO.
HUTTON & CO.
CORNER OF CLAY AND SANSOME STREETS—Regular Sale Days, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. J. F. Hutton, Auctioneer. aug1

J. B. CLEMENTS,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DRUGGIST, Keeps constantly on hand a complete assortment of Drugs and medicines of the best quality. Physicians prescriptions compounded with care and neatness and furnished at reasonable prices.
Corner of Montgomery and California Streets.
San Francisco, Nov. 7, 1851.

SAMUEL ADAMS,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
Post Office Building, Clay Street.
Additions will be constantly made to the large and well selected stock of all articles necessary to make this establishment what is so much required—a complete Family Drug Store. oct24 1m

WM. H. COIT. H. CHANNING BEALS.
COIT & BEALS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Sansome Street,
BETWEEN CLAY AND WASHINGTON STS.,
sep26 San Francisco. 3*

JOSEPH GENELLA,
Importers and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Crockery, Glassware, Lamps, and Chandeliers,
CUTLERY, BRITANNIA, AND PLATED WARE.
BRICK BUILDING, MONTGOMERY ST., NEAR JACKSON,
oct24 San Francisco, California. tf

NOISY CARIER'S PUBLISHING HALL,
NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS AND PERIODICAL DEPOT, Long Wharf, between Sansome and Battery streets. Steamer newspapers, of the latest dates, from all parts of the Atlantic States, books, periodicals, stationaries, &c.
☞ Colored paper for manifold letter-writers, a great time saver.
o17 tf C. H. KEMBALL, Proprietor.

CALEB T. FAY JOHN B. PIERCE, HORATIO F. WILLIS
FAY, PIERCE & WILLIS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
oct31 San Francisco. tf

DANA, BROTHERS & CO.
HAVE REMOVED TO THE FOOT OF CLAY ST., (next door to D. L. Ross,) where they offer for sale,
Sugar, Hams, Syrup,
Cocoa, Cigars, Prints,
Denims, Bleached Drills, etc. etc. oct 3

JOHN N. BEACH & CO.,
SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, foot of Jackson street. o17 3m.

GEORGE J. BROOKS,
PAPER WAREHOUSE, WHOLESAL DEALER IN Paper of all kinds. Printing paper of all sizes constantly on hand; also black and fancy inks.
Clay street, between Pike and Stockton. aug1

WM. BAKER & CO.
WHOLESALE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Dealers in Groceries and Provisions. In Sansome street, near corner Jackson street. aug1

TURNER, FISH & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS, Sansome street, near Jackson. o17 3m.

Miscellaneous.

The Revolution of Lightning.

Since the discovery of the Steam Engine the search for a cheaper and more powerful force for the propulsion of machinery has been prosecuted by thousands of indomitable thinkers and dreamers. Thousands of contrivances have been produced and have failed, but the search has never flagged; and where one soldier has disappeared from this great army of exploration in the infinite unknown, ten have taken his place and continued his labors; and though from experience the world has learned to distrust every new announcement of success in the search, it has become too wise to doubt that success would yet be conquered. And now we have no doubt that an important step has been made towards the victory. This step has been made in a direction where there have been may experimenters, namely, with electro magnetism; it has been made by Dr. Page of Washington; one more step, and the end will be gained, steam will be banished, electricity will come into use as the great mechanical agent, and the Revolution of lightning will carry the human family still nearer that goal of boundless power over nature, and universal abundance and equal distribution of wealth, toward which from the beginning, it has moved.

We were present with an audience of some hundreds at the Tabernacle last evening to witness the experiments of Dr. Page, with the electro-magnetic engines he has invented. We saw there the most eminent chemists and engineers of the city, and heard on all sides the expressions of decided satisfaction.

The engines are two—the one horizontal the other rotary. The horizontal engine consists of a series of helices, some fifteen or eighteen inches in diameter, arranged together so as to form a cylinder about seven feet in length. Within this plays, like a piston, though without touching the helices, and without friction, a rod of soft iron, three and a half feet in length, and of suitable size, to which is attached a crank wheel. This, with a slight rod attached on the outside of the cylinder, playing with the piston, and arranged so as to cut off, and let on the electric current first at one part of the cylinder and then at the other, constitutes the entire machine, and on applying the battery it is put in motion. Nothing can surpass its simplicity. With a battery of fifty pair of ten-inch plates, it has the power of eight horses: last night a smaller battery was used and a less power evolved, but for all the purposes of experiment and observation, it was equally satisfactory.

The great peculiarity of this application of electro-magnetism is, that movement is obtained by the use of attraction alone. In previous machines, use has been made of attraction and repulsion alternately; and in this way, as the well known experiments of Jacobi, at St. Petersburg, demonstrated, it is impossible to arrive at any high degree of power without extravagantly increasing the battery employed for the purpose; in other words, there is no sort of proportion between the increase of the battery, and the consequent expense, and in the increase of power obtained; and in fact an engine working equal to eight horses, is something never attempted, hardly ever conceived on this system: the recent experiments of M. Dumont, at Paris, with a view to ascertain the cost of electro magnetic force, having been made with a machine of only one-hundredth of one horse power. Dr. P. on the other hand, uses only attraction: and having by many experiments, ascertained the relative position of the helices and the magnet in which the attraction of the former upon the latter is most powerful, he has so arranged his machine as to keep the electricity in the cylinder, or helices, constantly at the right distance ahead of the piston or magnet, in order to draw it most powerfully in the direction desired. Thus when the piston has entered one of the helices composing what we call the cylinder, the current of electricity is transferred to another helix still further on, till the piston has been drawn to the end of the cylinder, when the current is cut off from that end and transferred toward the other. Thus the greatest possible attractive power is constantly kept in action in the machine.

The experiments last night with this machine consisted simply in putting it in motion with a weight of 1,165 lbs on the fly wheel, without this weight, and with a small circular saw attached by a belt. They were, as we have said, all highly satisfactory, and elicited the warm plaudits of the audience. There could not be a doubt that the power was there—produced by electro-magnetism; nor that the statement of Dr. P. was correct, that by his arrangement, instead of the force decreasing, as hitherto, in a large ratio in proportion to the battery employed, until it must soon come to a limit where it could not be augmented at all, it here increases in a large ratio, so that the larger the machine, the cheaper, relatively, it can be driven. Thus the first condition for the use of electricity as a motive power, is triumphantly realized by Dr. Page.

Very striking and beautiful were the experiments with the rotary machine. This is composed of four series of helices arranged circularly, at suitable distances, upon a large board. Through them plays like a piston, a ring or wheel, composed of alternate pieces of iron and brass some two inches in diameter. When the electric current is applied the ring revolves with astonishing swiftness, as it does not touch the helices through which it rolls, and there is no friction to check its motion. From this ring power can be obtained by a continuous cog-wheel, with its cogs working in the outter surface of the ring. Such a wheel is seen in the machine exhibited last evening. Dr. Page is of opinion that this will prove the most useful application of his invention, as it affords a rotary motion directly, and without the intervention of a crank—a desideratum that, in the steam engine, no inventor has yet been able economically and successfully to attain. When this machine is put in motion, beautiful flashes of light are thrown off; and when the horizontal engine moves, every stroke is attended by a succession of brilliant flashes, that were almost sufficient last evening to light the Tabernacle. A locomotive driven at night by this power would offer a very splendid spectacle.

Other interesting experiments were tried with helices placed vertically, with large rods or round masses of iron, weighing from three to five hundred pounds, playing up and down in them with no other support than the electric attraction. The strength of this attraction was strikingly exhibited by an iron bar held at some distance above this central rod, in the hands of a strong man; in spite of his efforts when the current was let on upon the helices, the bar was instantaneously dragged down and fixed on the central rod, (which, as it will be remembered in case of the engine we have called the piston). It was curious and even comical to see the holder of the bar trying to pull it away from the attraction, when it was six inches from the magnet: no one could see the force he was tugging with, and he seemed to be exerting his utmost strength against nothing at all.

The experiments were accompanied by a lecture from Dr. Page himself, clearly explanatory of all the peculiar principles and contrivances used in the construction of the machine. He was listened to with all the attention due to his thorough understanding of the subject, to the admirable inventions of which he is the author, and to a manner and bearing indicating the unassuming yet self-possessed modesty of true genius.

Dr. P. stated that though he had succeeded in generating power at a less cost than with small steam-engines of the older kinds, he had not yet succeeded in reaching the cheapness of large ones constructed in the best mode. Indeed, as he justly remarked, this would be to demand too much of an invention yet in its infancy. He entertains no doubt, however, that he shall be able to accomplish that also, and the success he has thus far met with, justifies the expectation. He has already done enough to secure a lasting fame in the history of electro-magnetism and of invention; one more triumph and he has established an immortal memory among the great benefactors of humanity, the saints and heroes of science. —*Tribune.*

The Dwellers in the Alps.

Mr. C. L. Brace, whose imprisonment and adventures in Hungary have placed him prominently before the American public, within the past few months, writes as follows to the Hartford Times, in regard to the people of the Alps:

I suppose most of us from French Romances, or some equally reliable source, have a vague impression of the simplicity and unworldly innocent nature of the dwellers in the Alps. We picture a beautiful pastoral life of people unspoilt by the world, amid those mighty works of Nature—guileless shepherds in broad Swiss bonnets, and chamoise hunters, who talk in simple rural style.

The truth is, however, they are one of the *sharpest* people on the earth; they altogether outdo the Yankees in "making capital" of their grand mountains and waterfalls. There is no glen so remote where you will not find "short ways" of finishing Swiss scenery and paying francs. You cannot escape to a solitude so wild that little boys with wooden chamois, or girls with bunches of flowers, or men with plans and drawings, do not follow you, bawling the prices in your ears. You settle yourself down by a wild waterfall, to enjoy the solitary scene by yourself, and you will not be there fifteen minutes without having a polite offer from above to let out the water at so much a run.

You ascend a lofty mountain peak, with the snow around you, and the clouds beneath, and you will be sure to find some ruddy faced, well dressed boy or girl there, to beg from the stranger, where the only possible reason for giving would be that they looked so happy and comfortable.—Let yourselves be caught in one of the "guileless" mountain cottages, and you will pay a price in the morning, such as you would hardly in the best hotels of the cities.

All this is quite natural, in a country which is the highway and place of amusement for all nations, and which is poor enough itself, and is not at all to be complained of by the traveller. It is only worth knowing, as a fact. The Swiss are certainly a *mercenary* people, and no apology can free them, entirely, from the charge. Thrifty, brave, faithful, they have always been too ready to sell the *use* of their virtues, to any sort of bidder. At this very moment, the worst despotism in Europe, on which, in its unheard of barbarities and oppressions, has called forth an indignant appeal from a High Tory member of the English House of Commons, *the Neapolitan Government*, is alone supported on the bayonets of Swiss Republicans. During my journey I was struck with this. The whole attention of the public and the newspapers were concentrated on the question of the refugees—that is, whether the poor exiles from tyrany should be expelled from Switzerland, at the demand of Austria and Prussia. The result was, that in a private way, every one of them, nearly, was safely sent out of the country, and made to seek a new home again.

National Characteristics.—The New York Times translates the following portion of a political catechism from Il Fischietto an Italian paper, published at Turin.

Question—Who is the lightest man in the world?

Answer—The Frenchman.

Who is the heaviest? The German.

Who is the most serious? The Englishman.

Who is the most vivacious? The Swiss.

Who is the proudest? The Spaniard.

Who is the most humble? The Russian.

Who is the most enterprising? The Pole.

Who is the laziest? The Turk.

Who is the widest awake? The American.

Who is the sleepiest? The Hottentot.

Who has all these virtues and vices mixed together? The Italian.

Liberty.—In an old French Dictionary, *liberty* is defined to be *a word of three syllables.* The lexicographer does not venture further.

Take Care of Your Feet.—Of all parts of the body, says Dr. Robertson, there is not one which ought to be so carefully attended to as the feet. Every person knows from experience of colds, and many other diseases which proceed from the "wheel of the system," that the circulation of the blood may be very easily checked there.

Yet, for all this, although every person of common sense should be aware of the truth of what we have stated, there is no part of the human body so much trifled with as the feet. The young, and would-be-genteel-footed, cramp their feet into thin soled, pinching boots and shoes, in order to display neat feet, in the fashionable sense of the term.

There is one great evil, against which all should be on their guard, and it is one which is not often guarded against—we mean the change of warm for cold boots and shoes. A change is often made from thick to thin-soled shoes, without reflecting on the consequences that might ensue. In cold weather, boots and shoes made of good thick leather, both in soles and uppers, should be worn by all. Water-tights are not good if they are air-tights also. India rubber over-shoes should never be worn except in wet, splashy weather, and then not very long at a time. It is hurtful to the feet to wear any covering that is air-tight over them, and for this reason India rubber should be worn as seldom as possible. No part of the body should be allowed to have a covering that entirely obstructs the passage of carbonic gas from the pores of the skin outwards, and the moderate passage of air inwards to the skin. Life can be destroyed in a very short time, by entirely closing up the pores of the skin. Good warm stockings and thick-soled boots and shoes are conservative of health, and consequently of human happiness.—*Scientific American.*

Making Hooks and Eyes.—The New York Evening Post has a letter from a correspondent in Connecticut, from which we make the following interesting extract.

Upon the premises we were shown the works of the Waterbury Hook and Eye Company, where a capital of $16,000 is employed in the manufacture of hooks and eyes. Here were arranged long rows of little machines, about the size of small wash-stands, under which constant showers of these little feminine conveniences were pouring down, but from what cause, or by what agency, it was diffienlt to conjecture. Upon closer inspection, a large spool of wire might be perceived revolving slowly in its rear; growing shorter inch by inch, in mechanical harmony with the machinery, while iron fingers, curiously articulated, were ready to grasp the severed fragment, and pass it along from change to change, until it finally dropped into the receptacle beneath, a perfect hook and eye ready for use.

For a moment it seemed as if each machine was instinct with intelligence. The power of speech seemed to be all that was lacking, to complete the delusion. There were but four or five men in the room, who passed round occasionally from stand to stand, to oil the machinery, to supply new wire when the previous spool was consumed, or to empty the vesels, when filled by the silver shower. The whole performance more resembled a voluntary process of nature than the results of mechanical art. The duty of the superintendent of one of these machines, seemed curiously alike to that of the gardner who plants his peach stones, which after many days, sprout, grow into a tree, blossom and finally bear peaches, which, when ripe, drop from their branches and are gathered for use.

A New Work of Art.—We learn from the Boston Transcript that E. A. Brackett, the sculptor, has nearly completed in the marble an original design to which he has given the descriptive title of "The Wreck." The Transcript says:—

"It is a group of life size, representing a drowned mother and her babe. They lie reclined upon a ledge of rock on which they have been left by the refluent waters. The attitude, at once easy and natural, has afforded the artist an opportunity, for the display of his knowledge of the laws of harmony in the introduction of a fine play of lines, in which this group resembles the beautiful Ariadne, so well known through the medium of statuettes. The subject, it will be apparent, is eminent *sculpturesque*—if we may be permitted to coin a word—while its treatment was a severe test for the powers of the artist. The manner in which he has performed his task leaves very little to be desired. The emotions its contemplation will produce must be as various as the feelings and views of the spectators, for sculpture, like music, adapts itself strikingly to different individualities. Some will be awe-struck in the presence of death, others rapt in admiration at the highly ideal beauty of the group, but of its elevating and refining influence there can be no doubt. The earthly beauty of the figure seems hallowed and illumined by the lingering light of the just parted spirit, for the moment is seized

"Before Decay's effacing fingers,
Have swept the lines where beauty lingers."

We understand that the work will be first exhibited in Boston, where it was modeled. The material is the fine Vermont marble, which has proved superior to that of Carrara for purposes of art. The large block from which this group was wrought, is undisfigured by stains, and possesses a pure tone and admirable texture."

"My dear," said an anxious father to his bashful daughter, "I intend that you should be married, but I do not intend that you shall throw yourself away on any of the wild, worthless, boys of the present day. You must marry a man of sober and mature age; one that can charm you with wisdom and good advice, rather than personal attraction—What do you think of a fine, intelligent, mature husband of fifty?"

The timid, meek, blued-eyed little daughter looked in the old man's face, and with the slightest possible touch of interest in her voice, answered, "I think two of twenty five, would be better, pa."

Anecdotes.

Johnson and Millar.—Andrew Millar was a principal proprietor of Johnson's Dictionary, and the manager or treasurer of the fund out of which payments were from time to time issued to the author. When the work was completed Andrew was so overjoyed, that he sent the following acknowledgement of the receipt of the last sheet of the manuscript:

"Andrew Millar sends his compliments to Mr. Samuel Johnson, with the money for the last sheet of copy for the Dictionary, and thanks God he has done with him."

Which drew from Johnson this keen retort.

"Samuel Johnson returns his compliments to Mr. Andrew Millar, and is very glad to find, as he does by his note, that Andrew Millar has the grace to thank God for anything."

Gibbon and Fox.—Gibbon, one of the most fastidious of men, and disposed neither by party nor personal recollections to be enamored of Fox, describes his conversation as admirable. They met at Lausanne, spent a day without other company, and "talked the whole day." The test was sufficiently long under any circumstances, and Gibbon declares that Fox never flagged: his animation and variety of topic were inexhaustible.

The Greatest Bore in London.—When Sir William Curtis returned from his voyage to Italy and Spain, he called to pay his respects to Mr. Canning, at Gloucester Lodge. Among other questions, Sir William said: "But pray, Mr. Canning, what do you say to the tunnel under the Thames?" "Say," replied the Secretary, "why I say it will be the greatest *bore* London ever had, and that is saying a great deal."

Death of William Pitt.—Pitt died at a solitary house on Wimbledon Common. Not far off by the roadside, stood, and still stands, a small country inn, where the various parties interested in the great statesmen's life, were accustomed to apply for information, and leave their horses and carriages. On the morning of the 20th of January, 1806, an individual having called at the inn, and not being able to obtain a satisfactory reply to his inquiries, proceeded to the house of Pitt. He knocked, but no servant appeared; he opened the door and entered, he found no one in attendance; he proceeded from room to room, and at length entered the sick chamber, where, on a bed, in silence and in perfect solitude, he found, to his unspeakable surprise, the dead body of that great statesman who had so lately wielded the power of England, and influenced, if he did not control the destinies of the world. We doubt whether any much more awful example of the lot of mortality has ever been witnessed.

"Old Tom."—An article went the rounds of the papers some months ago, mentioning a case of longevity in Clarke county, which proved to be incorrect. We have an instance of longevity in this county, in the person of a black man, which is no fiction. We have seen Tom (familiarly known as "Old Tom") on several occasions, and conversed with him. He is now *one hundred and fourteen* years of age. He was born in Virginia, but came to Georgia in early youth, and has been in the family of the Greenes from that period. He now lives with his daughter, Fain, on the plantation of "Mass Lemmy," about three miles from our village, on the Greensborough road. His daughter, Fain, with whom he lives, has been the mother of nineteen children, sixteen of whom were raised to maturity. Old Tom is yet able to do light work, "picks up sticks," "patches his own clothes," and says he must work as long as he lives. He has been a professor of religion fifty or sixty years: he has lived consistently with his profession, and "fears no evil" in the world to come. He abjured *whiskey* in early life; talks much of the "old war," and thinks General Washington was the greatest man that ever lived.—*Temprance Banner.*

Littleton's Dictionary.—When Littleton was compiling his Latin Dictionary, he employed an amanuensis. One day he announced the word *concurro* to the ready scribe, who thinking he could translate it himself, said "concur, I suppose?" to which the Dr. replied, "con-cur! con-dog!" The secretary whose business it was to write down whatever his master dictated, did his duty. *Condog* was inserted and actually printed, as one interpretation of *concurro*, in the edition of 1678; though it was corrected in all subsequent ones.

A venerable lady of a celebrated physician in Boston, one day cast her eye out of the window and observed her husband in the funeral procession of one of his patients; at which she exclaimed "I do wish my husband would keep away from such processions; it appears too much like a tailor carrying home his own work.'

A Cobbler has just located himself at Spalding, and attracts attention with the following address outside his shop:

"Surgery performed upon old boots and shoes, by adding of feet, making good the legs, binding the broken, healing thy wounded, altering the constitution, and supporting the body with new soles. No cure, no pay. Advice gratis on the most desperate cases." —*London Weekly News.*

Burial of Moliere.—When Moliere, the comic poet died, the Archbishop of Paris would not allow his body to be buried in consecrated ground. The King being informed of this, sent for the Archbishop, and expostulated with him about it: but finding the prelate inflexibly obstinate, his majesty asked how many feet deep the consecrated ground reached. The question coming by surprise, the Bishop replied about eight. "Well," answered the King. "I find there's no getting the better of scruples; therefore let his grave be dug twelve feet deep—that's four below your consecrated ground.—and let him be buried there."

Curious Charge of a Judge.—An article in Blackwood's Magazine, on Modern State Trials contains the following anecdote:—

Mr. Fletcher. a judge in Ireland, in the year 1812, thus addressed an Irish jury, in a trial for murder, occasioned by a duel: "Gentlemen, it is my business to lay down the law to you, and I do so. When people go out to fight a duel, and one of them falls, the law says it is murder; but at the same time a *fairer duel I never heard of in the whole course of my life!*" The prisoners were of course immediately acquitted.

My dear, what shall we name bub?"—"Why, hur, I've settled on Peter." "I never knew a man by the simple name of Peter that could ever earn his salt." "Well, then call him Salt Peter."

BANKING HOUSE OF

BURGOYNE & CO., NEW FIRE PROOF BUILDING, old stand, Washington and Montgomery streets. EXCHANGE for sale at all times at sight or on time, on

Baring Bros. & Co.	London.
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Gold Dust purchased at highest prices, shipped and insured to Bank of England and the Atlantic States. aug1

F. ARGENTI & CO.,

BANKERS, MONTGOMERY STREET, BETWEEN Clay and Commercial. Refer to and draw on

Brown, Brothers & Co.	New York.
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James Adger & Co.	Charleston.
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T. B. Curtiss, Esq.	Boston.
Geo. B. Cumming, Esq.	Savannah.
Alex Brown & Sons	Baltimore.

Good clean Gold Dust bought at $17 per oz., or forwarded, covered by insurance, to the United States. sep12

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAMES KING, OF WILLIAM, EXCHANGE ON

George Peabody, Esq.	London.
Messrs. Cammann & Whitehouse	New York.
Messrs. J. Corning & Co.	New Orleans.
Messrs. Riggs & Levering	St. Louis.

And on Messrs. Corcoran & Riggs—

Payable at their office	Washington City.
" Merchants' Bank of Boston	Boston.
" Philadelphia Bank	Philadelphia.
" Bank of Baltimore	Baltimore.
" Bank of Virginia and branches.	aug1

TO MINERS.

$2 PER OUNCE PREMIUM PAID FOR GOLD DUST, at the SAVINGS BANK.

The average yield of California Gold Dust, at the Mint, is not $18 per ounce.

It makes a difference to miners of 12 per cent. per annum, or more than $2 per ounce, whether you deposit your Dust as a special deposit for safe keeping, or sell it at the Savings Bank and deposit the proceeds.

Figures wont Lie.—For example: If you deposit as "special," say 100 ounces, valued at $1700, the interest you pay for keeping the same at half per cent. per month, or 6 per cent. per annum, amounts to $102, reducing your Dust at the end of the year, in value, to $1598, or $15 98 per ounce; but by selling and depositing the same at the Savings Bank, you receive half per cent. per month, or 6 per cent. per annum, $102 interest, amounting in one year to $1802, making a difference in favor of the miner, or depositor, of $2 04 per ounce, or two hundred and four dollars.

Our security is the best in the world—GOLD! We loan no money. Our investments or operations are exclusively confined to the buying and selling of Gold Dust, or coinage at the U. S. Assay Office; so that depositors can always rely upon being paid principal and interest on demand, either in coin or gold dust, at the market value.

Sight Bills of Exchange, against bona fide shipments of Gold Dust, on New York and Boston, in sums to suit. Our drafts on Boston are cashed at all the New England banks, and bills on New York are worth a premium in all the Western and Southern States.

Two thousand ounces Gold Dust wanted daily, at $17 per ounce.

Banking House, corner of Clay and Montgomery streets, San Francisco.

Office hours from sunrise to sunset, and Saturday evenings till 9 o'clock. ROBINSON & CO., Managers and Proprietors. tf o17.

B. F. MOULTON, J. H. GAGER, T. N. LUNING

MOULTON & CO.,

DEALERS IN GOLD DUST, CITY AND STATE SEcurities. Exchange, &c., Washington street, two doors below Montgomery, San Francisco. Highest price paid for Gold Dust.

N. B.—A fire proof vault on the premises, for special and other deposits. o17. tf

JOHN PERRY & CO.

PURCHASERS OF GOLD DUST.

State and City Stocks

Bought and sold on commission. Office corner Montgomery and Merchant streets, San Francisco oct24 tf

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

JACKS & WOODRUFF, IMPORTERS OF WATCHES and JEWELRY, 274 Montgomery st, between Washington and Merchant streets,—where may be found a splendid assortment of fine London, Duplex, Lever, and Lapine Watches with diamond backs, received per last steamer and manufactured to order, and which for beauty of workmanship and accuracy of time, cannot be surpassed.

Also, diamond, ruby, emerald, and opal jewelry of the richest description and most fashionable patterns; together with splendid silver tea sets, cups, spoons, knives and forks.

We invite all who are in want of suitable presents for the holidays, to call and examine our stock.

Jewelry of every description manufactured from California gold. o17 6t

Also, just received, per Tennessee, Magic Hunting London Watches, Levi Brown's Gold Pens, Cuff Pins, &c.

ATWILL & CO.'S

MUSIC WAREHOUSE AND DEPOT OF FANCY GOODS—Post Office Buildings, Grand Plaza, San Francisco—Every variety of piano fortes, organs, melodians, guitars, violins, and all other kinds of brass and wood musical instruments, together with reeds, strings, bows, and musical merchandise of every sort, as received semi-monthly from New York.

Also, new and standard music and tutors for the voice and all instruments.

Also, stationery, fancy Chinese goods, globes, maps, paintings, pictures, flags of all nations, children's toys, dolls, etc.

Fancy work baskets and boxes, large engravings of "San Francisco," perfumery, combs, brushes, etc. etc. at wholesale and retail.

The latest songs from New York, together with all the compositions of Russell, Dempster, Stephen C. Massett, etc etc.

Instruments tuned and repaired. Orders from the country punctually attended to by addressing

JOSEPH F. ATWILL & CO., Grand Plaza, San Francisco. aug1

FURNITURE.

SCOTT, GREEN & CO., late of the American and Colonade Building, have re-opened their ware rooms in Sacramento street, four doors below Kearny, north side, and at the corner of Pike street. They have on hand an excellent assortment of dining, porter and bedroom furniture, carpeting, etc.

Walnut Sofas, plush figured and plain.
Mahogany do do hair cloth.
Walnut and mahogany divans, hair cloth.
Do do ottomans do.
Do do tete-a-tete do.
Do do chairs of all descriptions.
Do do tables of the newest style,

Consisting of centre, dining and pier; sofa bedsteads, mahogany, French, Elizabethan, cottage, etc.; bureaus, wardrobes of different sizes and quality, washstands in variety, hair matresses and pillows, feather beds, pillows and bolsters; palleases and common matresses, blankets, sheets and pillow slips. A few pieces of superior Brussels carpeting and Persian Rugs. aug1

MANUFACTURING JEWELLER.

JOHN W. TUCKER, BRICK STORE, MONTgomery Street, one door north of Sacramento st. San Francisco.

California Gold and Specimen Work, constantly on hand, and manufactured to any desired pattern, by experienced workmen. Fine Gold and Silver Watches, cased heavily expressly for my trade, received by every steamer; together with every variety of rich jewelry, Diamond Work, Chinese Jewelry, Fancy Goods, &c.

Orders from the interior promptly and carefully attended to.

☞ To insure delivery, persons will please send their orders by Adams & Co.'s, Reynolds & Co.'s, Freeman & Co.'s, or Newell & Co.'s Expresses.

JOHN W. TUCKER, Montgomery Street, San Francisco. 3m o17.

OIL.

BAILEY & GILBERT, OIL MANUFACTURERS, Pine street, between Sansome and Battery, have on hand and are constantly manufacturing pure bleached sperm oil, well recommended for machinery; bleached polar oil, and winter strained lard oil, in packages to suit purchasers, and the quality guaranteed.

On hand—3000 gallons pure sperm oil; 15,000 gallons polar oil; 3000 gallons lard oil; 1000 gallons winter strained polar oil. BAILEY & GILBERT, Pine street. aug1

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC EXPRESS

AND REMITTANCE OFFICE, IN THE FIRE PROOF Banking House, corner of Merchant and Montgomery streets, San Francisco—JOS. W. GREGORY, Proprietor. Agents in New York, Messrs. Thompson & Hitchcock, corner of Wall and Pearl street, and Shirley & Co., Boston. All valuable parcels delivered at their destination as addressed. aug1

FARMS FOR SALE.—In the counties of Sonoma and Napa, and the Petlauma valley; in large or small tracts of valley, or table, or mountain land, well watered and wooded. Apply at the office of HALLECK, PEACHY & BILLINGS, Bolton, Barron & Co.'s Building, Cor. Merchant and Montgomery sts. nov7

CHAPIN & SAWYER,

DEALERS IN HARDWARE, LEATHER AND SHOE Findings, powder, shot, lead, caps, etc. Blacksmiths' tools and housekeeping articles. Corner of Montgomery and Clay streets, basement of Wells & Co.'s Banking House. aug1

FORREST & BORDEN,

BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS, POST OFFICE Block, Sacramento City, Agents of the Pacific. oct17 tf

HEARNE, FULLER & CO.

SHIP CHANDLERY STORE, PACIFIC WHARF, between Battery and Front. aug1

SUTTER IRON WORKS,

RINCON POINT—THE ABOVE WORKS ARE NOW in full operation, and are prepared to execute steamboat work of any weight or description. Quartz machinery, castings of any size particularly attended to and executed with dispatch, and at as low rates as any establishment in the country.

JAMES BLAIR, Agent, Corner Front and Sacramento streets. aug1

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THE PUBLIC IS INFORMED THAT UNder the new arrangements of this Company steamships, inspected and approved by the Navy Department, and carrying the United States Mails, will continue to leave San Francisco for Panama, and vice versa, on the 1st and 15th days of each month, except when falling on Sunday, in which case they will leave San Francisco on the Saturday previous, and Panama on the Monday following. The steamers of the 1st of the month touching at Monterey, San Diego, Mazatlan, San Blas and Acapulco. Those on the 15th will touch at Monterey, San Diego and Acapulco.

Accompanying the mail boats will also be dispatched a sea steamer with every accommodation, carrying passengers at reduced rates, touching only at Acapulco.

The connection with Oregon will be maintained by the steamer Columbia, leaving with the semi-monthly mails from Panama, and returning in time to connect with the mails leaving San Francisco on the 1st and 15th.

Each passenger is allowed 250 lbs. personal baggage, not exceeding 10 cubic feet, free.

The line in the Pacific is maintained by seventeen steamers, with an aggregate of 15,000 tons register, and in the Atlantic, by nine steamers of upwards of 16,000 tons.

This Company offers to the public the greatest degree of comfort and security, their commanders being selected for their great experience, and their numerous boats insuring immediate relief in case of accident of any kind.

E. KNIGHT, Agent, Office corner of Leidesdorff and Sacramento st. aug1

EMPIRE CITY LINE.

FOR PANAMA AND SAN JUAN DEL SUD. —The favorite steamship NEW ORLEANS, is expected to return from Panama, and leave again on her regular trip for above ports,

On the 1st January, 1852.

I. W. RAYMOND, Agent. San Francisco, November 2, 1851. nov6

PEOPLE'S LINE,

FOR SACRAMENTO CITY, FROM PAcific Street Wharf, at 4 P. M. The well known favorite steamers SENATOR and NEW WORLD, will leave as above, every alternate day, and being unequalled in speed and comfort, offer great inducements for freight or passage, which will be taken at the lowest rates. Apply to C. MINTURN, Agent, corner Davis street and Pacific wharf, or on Cunningham's wharf. aug1

ADAMS & CO.'S EXPRESS AND BANKING OFFICE.

WE HAVE RESUMED BUSINESS IN the fire proof building erected by us on the site of our old building on Montgomery street. For the accommodation of our numerous patrons, we shall transact a banking business of deposit alone, and draw bills of exchange on any of our houses in the Atlantic States, and also on London, at the current rates of premium.

As we have built two vaults with regard to safety both from fire and thieves, we will receive articles of value for safe keeping.

We have reserved the basement of our building for purposes connected with our express business, and consequently can offer great inducements to parties to ship goods by us from the Atlantic States, as in event of their being uncalled for, they will remain in a place of security from fire.

From our arrangements with the steamship companies and our extensive interests in expresses in the Atlantic States, we can guarantee greater security and dispatch with all business entrusted to us than any other house, and with the business entrusted to the up-river expresses connecting with us, we shall give the same attention as though the business were wholly our own.

We are prepared to forward, with or without insurance, Gold Dust by the regular mail line of steamers, as low, (if not lower) than parties shipping by transient steamers.

The advantage of this arrangement will be seen in the security it affords to parties shipping through us, that there will be no delay at Chagres, as one of the mail steamers will always be there in readiness to receive treasure from the Pacific Mail Line.

Parties may rest assured that although we do not continually keep it before the public, we are never behind in the conveyance of news, treasure, etc. to and from the Atlantic States.

Running the only Express on the mail train between New York and Philadelphia, all treasure shipped by us direct from the mint, will always be deposited there in advance of that shipped by any other line.

We send an Express regularly on the 1st and 15th of every month. ADAMS & CO., Montgomery street, near California. aug1

HUNTERS & CO.'S EXPRESS.

THE ONLY EXPRESS COMPANY IN El Dorado and Placer Counties, authorized to connect with Gregory's Atlantic and Pacific Express.

HUNTER & CO. run Daily Expresses by stage to Coloma, Placerville, (or Hangtown,) Georgetown, Greenwood, Mormon Island, Salmon Falls, and Auburn, and thence by Express Messengers to every other part of El Dorado and Placer Counties.

Treasure, Packages, Letters, etc etc. forwarded to and from any point in these counties, to Sacramento, San Francisco, etc.

All valuable matter receipted for and insured to its destination.

Particular attention paid to the collection of Notes, Bills, Accounts, etc.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE on all the principal cities in the Union.

GOLD DUST forwarded and insured against all risks.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES.

San Francisco	at Gregory's Express Office.
Sacramento	
Coloma	at Hunter & Co's Express building.
Placerville	
Georgetown	at Conness, Reed & Co.'s.
Greenwood	at George Dunn's.
Mormon Island	at Pearsall & Dutton's.
Salmon Falls	at A. K. Berry's.
Auburn	A.S. Grant, Ag. at Walkup & Wyman's.

ALEX. HUNTER, A. A. VAN GUELDER, J. L. SHOVER, WM. J. BLAKE.

Sacramento City, Sept. 25, 1851. oct31

REYNOLDS, TODD & CO'S

DAILY EXPRESS TO STOCKTON, SONORA, MOKELUMNE HILL, and all parts of the SOUTHERN MINES.

A. H. TODD, formerly the senior partner in the firm of Todd & Co. is now one of the partners in the firm of Reynolds, Todd & Co.

Gold Dust, valuable packages, &c., received and forwarded.

Notes, bills, &c. collected in Stockton or any other part of the Southern Mines.

We have a daily line of stages running between Stockton and Sonora, carrying our Express; also a Daily Express between Stockton, Mokelumne Hill, Double Springs, Carson's Creek and Angle's Camp; as well as a tri weekly Express to Mariposa, Agua Frio and other places of note in Mariposa county.

We have safes of our own on board the fastest steamers for the security of treasure, and feel that we can offer to the public every advantage of a well conducted Express.

References in Stockton—Capt. C. M. Weber, Maj. R. P. Hammond, Hon. Samuel Purdy, Walter Herron, and others.

REYNOLDS, TODD & CO. nov7

FREEMAN & CO.'S EXPRESS.

DAILY TO SACRAMENTO CITY, MARYSVILLE AND NEVADA. F. & Co. have safes in their express rooms, on board the fast steamers Senator, New World, and Gov. Dana, for the security of treasure entrusted to them, which is always accompanied by faithful messengers. Orders, bills, packages, etc., forwarded, and all business pertaining to an express promptly attended to. F. & Co is the only firm in the Valley of the Sacramento connecting with Messrs. Adams & Co., on whom they are authorized to draw Bills of Exchange for any amount, payable in New Orleans, New York, and all the principal cities of the Atlantic States.

Offices—San Francisco, in Adams & Co.'s new fire-proof building.

Sacramento City, at 42 Second street.

Marysville, at Snow & Lunt's, on the Plaza.

Bowers & Co. connect with us at Sacramento from Nevada City.

Langton & Co. connect with us at Sacramento from Downsville. aug1

THE IRVING.

MESSRS. DUMARTHERAY & CO. LATE AT the head of Delmonico's, have the honor to inform their former patrons and friends, and the public generally, that they have opened their New Restaurant, located in Montgomery, near Washington street, and directly opposite their old house. They pledge themselves that no efforts shall be wanting on their part to maintain the standing which they flatter themselves they have established in California, and they trust by strict attention to their guests, to receive a share of public patronage.

F. DUMARTHERAY, LOUIS CHAPUI, ARMAND HIVERT, H. G. GIANNINI. aug1 tf

STOVES! STOVES!! STOVES!!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE JUST RECEIVED A large invoice of small and large sized Cooking Stoves suitable for families, hotels and restaurants; also, a large invoice of tin ware, saucepans, coffee mills, side and hanging lamps, long and short handled shovels, tinned copper, Banca tin, tin plate, sheet iron, etc. etc. for sale, at wholesale or retail, at the lowest market prices, by

J. W. BROOKS & CO., Battery street, 2d door from Broadway, and Sansome st. near Jackson, San Francisco. aug1

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.

FOR SALE AT DONAHUE'S UNION AND IRON BRASS FOUNDRY, corner of First and Mission sts., Happy Valley, San Francisco. Quartz mining machinery made to order after the most approved plans. Castings of iron or brass, smithing, boiler making, steamboat repairing, turning and finishing, executed with dispatch, and everything connected with the business promptly attended to. aug1

BURGESS, GILBERT & STILL,

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS, AND WHOLEsale and Retail Agents for Foreign and American Newspapers, Magazines and Cheap Publications, Portsmouth Square, San Francisco. Country Merchants, Express Riders and Pedlers, can be supplied with all the latest novels, magazines and newspapers on the most favorable terms. As great inducements will be offered them they are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere. The only authorized agents of the eastern publishers.

☞ Express Riders supplied with the California True Delta. aug1

STATIONERS' WAREHOUSE.

COOKE & LECOUNT, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in Stationery and Books, keep constantly on hand a large and select assortment Blank Books, staple and fancy stationery, law and custom house blanks, school books, notarial and letter papers; cheap publications and newspapers, fancy articles, gold pens, choice cutlery, maps and charts; American and foreign books, perfumery, etc.

P. S. Just received Ollendorff's Method of Teaching Spaniards to read, write and speak English.

Wells' Fire-Proof Building, Montgomery street, near Clay San Francisco, California. aug1